The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Dana was to be heard yesterday.

—The rain is spoiling the crops in California.

—Japan and Corea are smoking the pipe of peace.

—The South Side secession bill received its quietus yesterday.

—Ten members of the Legislature have died since its organization in 1874.

—Since the 1st of July last California has exported $11,415,349 worth of wheat.

—The Park Palace Hotel in Denver, Colorado, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

—Secretary Fish gives dates and a bill of particulars concerning Schenck's resignation.

—Hereafter the President of the Centennial Republic will have to worry along on $25,000 a year.

—The libel suit of J. A. Arnold, of Minneapolis against the *Tribune*, ended in a verdict for the paper.

—Parson Winters, of Dayton Ohio, says he has married 4,094 couples in that town, and the average fee is $4.

—The investigators paid special attention to the mysteries connected with the work on our water works.

—London news received yesterday state that the Right Rev. Robt. Milman, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta, is dead.

—Great preparations are being made for the special consecration services to be held at St. Paul's Cathedral next Sunday.

—The Colorado Constitutional Convention has concluded its work, and the new Constitution will be submitted to the people July 1st.

—Mrs. Shurz, wife of ex-Senator Carl Shurz, died on Tuesday afternoon in New York of puerperal fever. She gave birth on Sunday to a boy.

—The Geneva (N. Y.) *Gazette* says that there is a lady in that village who remember when Mrs. Belknap was a happy schoolgirl, in a pasteboard sun-bonnet.

—Gov. Tilden has commuted the sentence of death of Michael Murphy, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Hujus at Nanuet, April 19th, 1874, to imprisonment for life.

—Hon. Edward A. Good, Republican member of the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature from the Eighth district, in Philadelphia, died yesterday.

—It is believed that the Attorney General has sent a man to Canada after Marsh to try to get him to return on a promise of safety, and that he will be back in a day or two.

—An attorney and the sheriff had a shooting match, at Austin, Miss., yesterday. The attorney came out severely wounded, and the sheriff without a scratch. No reason is given for the fight.

—The latest move in Rubenstein's lawyers in his behalf has failed. Yesterday Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, denied the application for a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case.

—The German Government contemplates a postponement of the proposed demonetization of silver, in consequence of its depreciation of value, which will be a loss to the treasury of several millions of marks.

—Senor Latorre has telegraphed to the Brazilian Foreign Minister that he has assumed the direction of the Uruguyan Government, and assuring the Minister of his special desire to maintain friendly relations with Brazil.

—There is some comfort for us degenerate Americans in the reflection that we're not the only bad people in the world. Now, here it's reported that in Japan the Mikado's own Private Secretary has been caught stealing apples from the Imperial orchard.

—The first band of "Black Hillers" from this section bade us farewell yesterday. As each man was a walking arsenal, and had his hair filed down to the closest quarters, it will be unhealthy for any untamed child of the forest to lay a hand upon any of them except in love.

—The President has signed the bill to provide for the purchase of material and for the continuation of work on the building for a custom house and postoffice at St. Louis; also, an act authorizing the purchase of additional grounds for a custom house at Nashville.

—"The transaction *seems* to be all right, but he got a whopping big fee," said the ordinary layman, as he listened to "Gentleman George" (as the Hon. George H. Pendleton is called familiarly) giving his answer to the incisive question of Mr. Bass, in the Clymer committee.

—It is stated on good authority that J. F. Hoyt, formerly Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, indicted in Chicago for complicity in the whisky frauds, has left that city for Canada. E. T. Bridges, ex-revenue agent, is also reported to have gone, but this is not fully verified.

—General Pillow will have a place to pillow his weary head after all. His home was sold at bankrupt sale yesterday, but there were no bidders, and it was bought in for $26: it was valued at $8,000. The Library was bought for $11. Both were presented to Mrs. Gen. Pillow.

—The Kentucky Central Railroad realized the advantage of having an able President to prosecute its claims. When the claim was paid the road got $68,000 and Mr. Pendleton $80,000. The only pull back on Mr. Pendleton was that he had to make a small divide with the clerk who had done the work.

—Judge Savage, in the District Court at Omaha, delivered an opinion in the case of Geo. A. Frost vs. the Credit Mobilier of America and the Union Pacific Railroad, in which suit was brought by Frost to compel them to pay additional back salary while purchasing agent for them, the Court allowing Frost $5,000 a year salary.

—Altogether the transaction reflects no credit upon Mr. Pendleton, however we may view it. He may have been legally entitled to the money which he earned under his contract. But morally the whole business is a job. Its revelation closes the career of Mr. Pendleton as a useful and trusted leader of his party.—*New York Herald.*

—The police authorities of Brussels hope to recover a considerable amount beyond what Kindt, the defaulting Secretary General of the Bank de Belique had in his possession when he was arrested at Queenstown. Kindt is stated to have dispatched beforehand to New York a box which is supposed to contain valuable securities, and which will probably be secured by the police.

—There is considerable excitement among the fifty-three special Treasury agents over the fact that there are not only not provided for in the Legislative bill, but the provision of law authorizing their appointment is also repealed. The bill also peremptorily directs the Secretary to reduce ten per cent. of the salaries of all customs officers where salaries are over $1,200, and to take means looking to a further reduction of the customs force.

—Ex-President Woolsey says: "My attention has been called to a recent article in a Brooklyn paper which imputes to me the words that 'Mr. Beecher ought to be blown out of Plymouth pulpit.' I have no recollection of using the words; but if I used them, or any others of the same import, I could not have done so as meaning that I believed him guilty of the charges on which he was tried. On the contrary, since the trial in 1875, if not before, I have upon the whole believed him to be innocent. But I will not deny that I may have felt strongly his want of wisdom in the whole affair, and may have expressed myself accordingly."

—The Washington *Chronicle* wants Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, investigated, because "one-third (in bulk) of his report is made up of illustrations of the Mint machinery—wretched woodcuts—and a carefully prepared map of the "Consolidated Virginia" and "California" silver mines. This first-class Government advertisement for the stock of Messrs. Flood & O'Brien's silver mines is published at considerable expense to the National Treasury, and is about as gross an outrage on the Government as if the Collector of Customs at New York were to give in his annual report a view of Mr. A. T. Stewart's large importing, with photographic views of the different departments. It is also rumored that Dr. Linderman entered upon his present official position a man of no personal means, and that he now owns an amount of property which could not well have been the result of savings of his salary. Upon the whole, we think Dr. Linderman had better be investigated."

—The details of the forgery of King Victor Emanuel's name have been developed and has created a great excitement in Italian financial circles The author of the forgery is the Marchese Mantegazza, of Milan, who has made a full confession. It appears that, having skillfully laid his plans, he obtained access to the King's private apartments upon some excuse, and when coming out from thence he met the Marchese Bagnasco, aid-de camp to His Majesty, and another gentleman in waiting in the ante-chamber. Taking Bagnasco, with whom he was acquainted, on one side, he told him he had a matter of some delicacy to confide to him—that he had just been instructed by His Majesty to raise money for him, and, drawing from his pocket the guarantee, bearing what purported to be the King's signature, said that it was necessary for him to be able to get an attestation that it was the King's handwriting, and asked Bagnasco to give it. The Marchese Bagnasco having seen him come out direct from the King's private apartment, knowing him to be a man who had to do with financial operations on a large scale, and deceived as to the authenticity of the ably imitated signature, gave the attestation required.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The South Side Secession Bill Killed.

The Bill Classifying Cities Passed Finally.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 15, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate opened this morning at ten o'clock, with prayer by the Chaplain.

Classification of Real Estate.

Mr. NEWMEYER introduced a bill for the classification of real estate for taxable purposes, and for the appointment of assessors in Pittsburgh. It provides that City Councils shall elect three assessors, who shall classify property into three classes, namely:

First class—Built up property to pay full rates.

Second—Rural or suburban property, to pay two-thirds rate.

Third—Farming land, to pay one-half rate, with the right of appeal in all cases to the Courts of Common Pleas.

South Side Secession.

Mr. HERR reported from the Judiciary General Committee the South Side secession bill with a negative recommendation. This ends it.

Bills Passed.

An act to revise and amend an act, entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing an increase of the indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved May 23, A. D. 1874.

An act to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several courts of this Commonwealth, prescribing their duties and fixing their compensation.

An act regulating the compensation of newspapers for publishing mercantile appraisers' lists.

The Senate then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met in the afternoon session at four o'clock.

Passed Second Reading.

The following bills passed second reading on call:

An act to prohibit and prevent the using of lights on Board vessels while lying at a wharf where petroleum is stored.

An act providing for the establishment of industrial schools throughout the Commonwealth.

An act authorizing the formation and regulating of corporations for the purpose of erecting and operating passenger elevators.

An act authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to devise a plan or plans for the government of cities of the Commonwealth.

An act authorizing a change of venue.

A supplementary act relating to the support and employment of the poor.

An act fixing the amount of fines or penalties which building and loan associations may impose for the non-payment of installments on stock or interest on loans.

An act making the 10th day of May, 1876, a legal holiday.

A supplementary act to establish an Insurance Department.

An act authorizing certain public and municipal corporations to borrow money by a mortgage upon their real estate.

An act authorizing the appointment of women as prison inspectors.

An act relating to the summoning of jurors to serve in the several criminal courts of the Commonwealth.

A joint resolution providing for the re-location and re-marking of the boundary line known as Mason and Dixon's line between the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

A joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses at the inauguration of the Governor.

An act to enable hospitals, schools and charitable institutions generally to purchase, receive, take and hold ground rents for investments.

An act enlarging the powers of Orphans' Courts in regard to fixing the time for the payment of owelty.

Appointments.

The Governor sent to the Senate the following appointments: Notaries Public—John Rebman, of Pittsburgh, and J. C Yutzy, of Meyersdale, Somerset county.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Death of Representative Good.

Mr. HUHN announced the sudden death of E. A. Good, Representative from Philadelphia. This makes the tenth member who has died since the election of 1874.

Drawing in Public Schools.

The bill making instruction in drawing compulsory in the public schools was debated by Messrs. Zern, Patterson, Graham and Wolfe in favor, and Messrs. Jackson and Plummer against. The bill was amended, confining it to elementary drawing in graded schools.

The House took a recess without a vote on the bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met in the afternoon session at three o'clock, and resumed consideration on second reading of the act to require the teaching of drawing in all common schools of the State. Negatived.

Bills Passed Second Reading.

An act empowering the directors of loan or building associations to invest the funds of said associations when not called on by stockholders.

An act to prohibit bank and banking institutions from paying interest on deposits.

A supplementary act relating to an appeal from the decision of township auditors.

An act to repeal an act relating to the collection of district and township debts in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

An act to provide for the publication of the eleventh volume of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society and Pennsylvania Dairyman's Association.

Mr. GRAHAM offered an amendment cutting down the number to be printed one half. Not agreed to, when the bill passed.

Bill No. Six.

reclassifying cities, passed the House unanimously as it came from the Senate, and now goes to the Governor for his signature.

Adjourned. K.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1876.

Bill Presented and Referred.

By Mr. KELLY, a petition of citizens of Kansas in relation to Indian depredations. Referred.

Claims.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on claims for damages arising from Morgan's raid, and asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the claim of Thomas P. Jourdan. Adopted.

Bills Passed.

A bill was passed to exclude Missouri from the provisions of the act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States; also a bill to further the administration of justice in Colorado.

The Black Hills.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported with amendments a bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux nation in regard to a portion of their reservation, and for other purposes. Ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

After an executive session the Senate adjurned.

HOUSE.

Resolutions.

Mr. MILLENG offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire as to the non-assessment of personal tax in the District authorized in the act of the 3d of March, 1875. Adopted.

Mr. FAULKNER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the power conferred on A. B. Steinberger as special agent or commissioner to the Samoan or Navigator Islands. Adopted.

Legislative Appropriations.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX in the chair, on the Legislative appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. FELTON in favor of retrenchment and reform.

Speeches were also made by Mr. ATKINS in favor of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, by Mr. COCHRANE in advocacy of reform and economy, by Mr. MILLER in favor of a sound specie currency, and by Mr. JENKS in favor of the transfer of the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Servia Preparing to Protect Her Frontier.

Gambetta Reconstructing a Political Party.

LATE NEWS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

FRANCE.

The Ministerial Statement.

PARIS, March 15.—A majority of the papers are of the opinion that the ministerial statement published yesterday has made a favorable impression, and believe it will be well received by the public. The *Republique Francaise*, M. Gambetta's organ, partly approves of the document, but regrets that it is inexplicit in some respects. It perceives therein traces of a reactionary tendency. Nevertheless it is content to wait and judge the ministry by its acts.

PARIS, March 15.—The *Temps*, in viewing the recent ministerial statement, says the Government has acquired the support of a very large Republican majority through its excellent tone and undeniably good intentions.

The *Bien Public* says the Moderate Left and Left Centre have decided to unreservedly support the ministry if it acts in accordance with the statement.

Life Senator Elected.

M. Ricard, Secretary of the Interior, has been elected Life Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. De La Rochette. He received one hundred and seventy-four votes out of two hundred and seventy-three cast, M. De Lesseps, of Suez canal fame, obtaining eighty-four.

The Chamber of Deputies.

VERSAILLES, March 15.—The Chamber of Deputies have elected the Duke D'Harcourt, of the Right Centre, to the vacant Secretaryship. He polled two hundred and forty-six against ons hundred and fifty-three for M. Legrand, a Bonapartist.

A Reconstructed Party.

Gambetta is reconstructing the party of the Republicnn Union, which will be distinct from the Left and Left Centre. Eighty members have given notice of their adhesion to the reconstructed party. Its construction is believed to be due to the fact that the Extreme Left is not entirely satisfied with the Government programme. The Left Centre has been reorganized under the Presidency of M. Bethmont and the Left under that of M. Jules Ferry.

Destructive Inundations.

LONDON, March 16.—A Paris dispatch in the *Times* reports that the inundations have stopped work in the Government tobacco factories and in the foundries of Alfortville. Two hundred houses are flooded at St. Maur. The gale of Sunday caused a frightful destruction of life and property. Eleven persons were killed at Cambry. At Coblentz the Rhine rose behind the railway bridge like a waterspout to the height of the houses. Hamburg and Frankfort have also suffered.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the bridge of Austerlitz has been closed. His report that the bridge has partially given way under the pressure of the waters.

TURKEY.

Servian Militia Mobilized.

BELGRADE, March 15.—The Turkish troops massed upon the Servian frontier having committed depredations, the Servian militia have been mobilized and ordered to march to the frontier. A Cabinet council under the presidency of Prince Milan was held last night, which discussed the position of the Government at the present juncture. The members of the late conservative Cabinet were also requested to attend. The general impression is that peaceful councils prevail.

Insurgent Victory.

LONDON, March 15.—A *Times* special from Berlin has the following: A letter from Peko Paulovich, who commanded the insurgents at the battle of Muraliouizza, asserts that a force of 1,500 insurgents attacked 4,200 Turks. Only 700 of the latter returned to Gatschaka; about 800 were killed and the others were dispersed or dispersed. The insurgents captured 675 rifles and four rifled cannon.

SPAIN.

The Religious Question.

MADRID, March 15.—Don Caldron Coblantes, Foreign Minister, speaking in Congress relative to the religious question, said the Government was confident the wisdom of the Pope and his affection for Spain. They hope that Providence will prevent so eminently a Catholic nation from being divorced from the common head of the faithful. Senor Sagosta, in opposing the address in reply to the speech from the throne, defended religious toleration, which he declared the Vatican would never consent to grant, though it would accept accomplished facts.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Storm.

LONDON, March 15.—Mail service between Boulogne and Falkestone is interrupted by reason of the storm. No mails have reached the Channel Island (Jersey, Gurnsey, Alderney, &c.,) since Saturday last. Almost all the rivers in France have overflowed their banks.

Coal Barges Foundered.

LONDON, March 16.—It is estimated that fully twenty barges laden with coal foundered in the Thames during the gale on Tuesday.

EGYPT.

The Recent Battle with Abyssinians.

LONDON, March 16.—A telegram from Alexandria states that in the recent battle the Abyssinians numbered 60,000 and the Egyptions 20,000. In consequence of the King's suieng for peace, the Khedive's yacht Nahrossa left Suez on Tuesday with dispatches addressed to Hassan and Ratlic Pasha. It is generally considered that the Abyssinian war is ended.

ITALY.

Cabinet Crisis Imminent.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch from Rome says it is thought that after the financial statement, which is to be presented to-day, Prime Minister Minghetti will demand a vote of confidence, and the Cabinet will resign if the vote is refused. Public opinion is against the present Government.

BY MAIL.

From China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Arrived —The steamer City of Pekin, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, February 24. A disease similar to the rinderpest has destroyed a majority of the cattle in the country surrounding Yeddo.

Letters from Minister Moran at Peking announce that he has secured from the Chinese Government a declaration of a determination not to interefere in the Corean quarrel.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company announce a line between Yokohama and Shanghai. The Japanese company announce a reduction of rates for that short running expenses, with the purpose of breaking up competition.

Consul Mangum Magaski recently attacked and severely whipped Paymaster Snelling, United States navy, in a public hotel. A domestic scandal was the cause of the affair.

Monthly mails are now dispatched by the Japanese postoffice to Nafa, the capital of Loo Choo, and Fusan, the Japanese settlement in Corea.

General Sisgo and suite sail in the Pekin and proceed immediately overland to Philadelphia.

SHANGHAI, February 15.—The Chinese official chiefly responsible for the attack on Margary's party, Li Si Tai, has been stripped of his rank and ordered to Yunnan for trial. This is the result of an investigation by the Chinese authorities, the British Commission not having yet reached the scene.

English missionaries were attacked and beaten by a mob at Hankon. Apologies were offered by the local mandarins and the victims invited to return and resume preaching under protection.

Then Poa Chen, Viceroy at Nanking, and celebrated for his connection with Formosan affairs, has been promoted to a high post in the Central Government at Peking. "Then" is favorably known as one of the officials least hostile to foreigners.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1876.

The Suspended Bank.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State of New York, which suspended yesterday, the resignation of the old Board of Directors was accepted and the following new Board was appointed: August Belmont, R. G. Ralston, G. F. Talman, D. D. Withers, Lawrence Turnure, John R. Marshall, Daniel Drake Smith, Adrian Iselin and Henry Morgan. Mr. Belmont was elected President. The new Board meet to-morrow to appoint other executive officers, reorganize affairs and give a bond to the Comptroller of the Currency that the bank's assets will be applied to the liquidation of its assets. The institution will resume business at an early day. The ex-President, Mr. G. W. Dyer, remains with the bank in an advisory capacity.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Col. Grafton Before the Belknap Investigating Committee.

Correspondence on Gen. Schenck's Resignation.

A Bill to Prevent "Straw" Bidding.

The Democratic Financial Caucus Agrees on the Payne Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1876.

The Belknap Investigation.

Col. Grafton was examined to-day before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. The Chairman said to him that a telegram appeared in the New York *Herald* of the 8th inst. containing certain information concerning the committee and himself, and that Nordhoff, the author of the telegram, said he obtained the information from General Boynton, who yesterday testified. He obtained his first information from Mr. Wilson, then from Mr. Shellabarger, and next from Col. Grafton.

The witness, in reply, said the conversation he had with General Boynton was a week ago last Saturday. He thought he did not tell General Boynton in conversation that Mrs. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Clymer traveled together in Europe, and that some of the parties became acquainted with the main facts alluded to in the telegram affecting Pendleton. The witness related the conversation he had with General Boynton, substantially as the latter reported it. He did not think he stated to General Boynton that General Kiddoo told him Clymer refused to investigate the Pendleton matter, because he said he had not sufficient data. The witness did not tell General Boynton anything that reflected on the committee. He derived from General Kiddoo the impression that there was an indisposition on the part of the committee to examine into the facts. General Kiddoo never stated that Clymer traveled in Europe with the parties above mentioned. General Kiddoo stated that Clymer in Europe, but that he never met him with those parties. Mr. Kiddoo never said that Mr. Clymer attended a meeting at the Arlington Hotel with Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Belknap, nor did witness say so to General Boynton.

Mr. Blackburn offered a resolution that everything done as agreed to by the committee shall be accepted as the act of each of the members present at the meeting in which such action is had, unless a dissent therefrom be entered upon the records by the dissenting member or members. The resolution was adopted—yeas: Messrs Clymer, Blackburn and Robbins; nays: Messrs Bass and Danford. Mr. Bass entered his protest against the resolution as being unnecessary and unheard of.

Wm. Ernest, Treasurer of the Kentucky Railroad Company, was examined, and testified that all the parties interested in the Kentucky Central Railroad assented to the arranagment with Mr. Pendleton for collecting the claim of that company, and so far as he knew none dissented from the terms of the settlement. He did not know of any portion of the money being used improperly by Pendleton or anybody else to influence payment of the claim. They regarded the claim as eminent, just and proper. There was nothing doubtful in it, but it was difficult of settlement.

Col. Grafton stated that General Kiddoo had informed him that some time previous to the morning upon which the resolution of impeachment was reported in the House Mr. Kiddoo) had told Aigner that if he pulled down Belknap in this matter he must pull down his friend Pendleton also in the matter of the Kentucky Central Railroad claim, that Clymer said he did not have proper data to investigate that charge. He (Grafton) further said that Kiddoo had told him that he (Kiddoo) had said that he met that Mrs. Marsh would testify to what Mrs. Belknap had said to her in relation to this Kentucky Railroad claim in the interview at the Arlington House. Grafton further said that Gen. Kiddoo told him that he had said to Clymer that if this was not investigated he would give the matter to the press. Grafton, however, said that he did not think Kiddoo had any intention of giving it to the press.

General Schenck's Resignation.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs today made public their correspondence with the Secretary of State, which includes the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 15.

Hon. Thos. Swann, Chairman Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the reception of your note of the 8th inst. communicating a resolution adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, requesting to be informed whether leave of absence had been granted to General Schenck, and the date thereof, and further asking that all correspondence with General Schenck or with Her Britannic Majesty's Government in reference to him since the communication of the Secretary of State, dated February 9, 1876, be communicated to the committee. In reply I have to say that on the 8th of February Gen. Schenck telegraphed from London in substance that a telegraphic dispatch published in the London newspapers that morning informed him that on the preceding day the House of Representatives passed a resolution instructing the Foreign Relations Committee to ascertain what action the Executive had taken in relation to his connection with the Emma Mine; that if on account of the malignant and calumnious misrepresentations with which he had been pursued the President considered that he embarrassed his administration, and was no longer useful in his position, and being grateful for his past confidence and support, he should cheerfully accept his judgment and would resign his commission into his hands, but that he should remain there in London in any event for a time, although the cost of residence and litigation might be injurious to him personally to vindicate his good name, and to meet, answer and dispose of any threatened legal proceedings against him, confidently relying on the fairness of a British Court of Justice. On the 9th he inquired if he could be permitted to make public in London his telegram sent the day before, and was informed that the President did not think it necessary to act upon the telegram, and that such publication was not admissable. On the 11th of February a telegram was sent to him stating that the President retained full friendship for him, regretted the bitterness with which he was assailed, and adhered to the opinion that his connection with the Emma mine was an unfortunate indiscretion, but without improper motive on his part, and he had hoped his early withdrawal therefrom would have quieted strong public criticism, and also regretted that such had not been the result; that his telegram of the 8th threw upon the President the responsibility of accepting or of declining to accept the tendered resignation, and in the latter case of appearing to insist on his retention in the face of a public demand, more or less strong, under which the President had resumed quiet in the full conviction that his conduct had been free of a wrong purpose, and in the absence of any expressed willingness on his part to resign; that now, having voluntarily expressed his readiness to relieve the President from any embarrassment which the position might involve, with kind feelings toward him, he felt that under the circumstances his resignation would relieve him from embarrassment, and that it could be made either by telegraph or by letter, and to take effect when his successor should enter upon the duties of the post. On the 14th of February General Schenck telegraphed that he failed to reconcile the telegram of the 9th informing him that the President did not think it necessary to act on his of the 8th with that received on Saturday communicating his view of his offer, but he promptly acceded to the suggestion, and would send his resignation in writing by the next mail. On the 21st of February General Schenck telegraphed that having placed his resignation at the President's disposal pending an inquiry ordered by the House of Representatives, he asked leave to repair to Washington to appear before the committee. On the 23d of February he was informed by telegraph that leave of absence, with permission to return to the United States, was given, that the inquiry of the House was to ascertain the action taken by the Executive Department of the Government in relation to his connection with the company and prosecution of the claim, that a reply had been sent and the committee would probably report soon. On the 24th General Schenck telegraphed that he would go to the United States, as permitted, provided the inquiry into his conduct proceeded, that in the meantime he awaited the committee's report and the President's action or his resignation sent on the 19th. On the 29th of February, as General Schenck had expressed a desire to return and appear before the committee, he was informed that the committee had reported the information furnished by the department, which was recommitted, and that the House had adopted a resolution authorizing the committee to inquire further into Schenck's connection with the mine, and to sent for persons and papers. On the 1st of March he telegraphed that being informed of the House resolution ordering a further investigation, with the power to send for persons and papers, he claimed the right to appear before the committee, and would sail on the 11th in the Java, and by a subsequent telegram of the same date (1st of March) he said Lyons' statements concerning him, published in London that morning, were a tissue of infamous falsehoods, and asked to have Park, Stewart and others summoned, and protested against *ex parte* proceedings in his absence, and added that he would sail in the Abyssinia on the 4th. On the 2d of March Gen. Schenck telegraphed that he had tendered his resignation, when the action of the Executive was questioned, and that as his own conduct was now a subject of charges and investigation, he assumed that the President's decision on his offer would be suspended while this proceeding was pending. On the 3d of March he was advised that the President had taken steps to fill the place immediately, and on this account and for other reasons could not delay acting on his resignation. On the 4th of March a dispatch was received from Gen. Schenck, dated the 19th of February, enclosing his letter of resignation, addressed to the President, dated the 17th of February, and on the 6th of March the resignation was accepted. There has been no correspondence whatever with Her Britannic Majesty's Government, or with or from any agent or representative of that Government in reference to Gen. Schenck, either before or since my communication to you of the 19th of February.

[Signed] HAMILTON FISH.

Democratic Financial Caucus.

The Democratic financial caucus was in session until nearly 12 o'clock to-night, and finally agreed upon the Payne bill by a vote of 69 to 46. This bill provides for the gradual resumption of specie payments by making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury annually to retain in coin an amount equal to three per centum of legal tender notes outstanding to constitute a resumption fund, and also requiring National banks to set aside an amount of coin equal to three per cent. of their circulating notes. The bill, in addition, provides for the repeal of so much of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, as designates the 1st of January, 1879, as the date of resumption. Many amendments were voted down, including that of the minority of the Census Committee for a simple repeal of so much of the act of 1875 as fixes the 1st of January, 1879, as the time for resumption. This received only forty-two votes.

Prevention of Straw Bidding.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads has authorized Mr. Luttrell to report for passage a bill designed to prevent straw bidding, the main features of which are these: It provides that in cases of the failure of bidders or contractors, the Postmaster General shall not be obliged to run up the list of bidders until he finds some one able and willing to perform the service, but after giving the second lowest bidder the preference, if his bid is not considered too high, the department may offer the contract to any outside party at a price not exceeding the next to the lowest bid on the list. The bill will also provide that no bonds shall be accepted which do not explicitly embody satisfactory answers to the questions to be asked as to the sufficiency, location, value and freedom from incumbrances of the real estate alleged to be owned by the bondsmen.

The Minister to England.

Previous to taking final action on the nomination of Richard H. Dana, Jr., to be Minister to England, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will hear him in reply to the charges made against him by General Butler of literary piracy, &c. Next Tuesday's session has been assigned for the purpose, and Dana was so informed. One of its members authorizes a denial of the report that the committee had requested the President to withdraw his nomination.

Silver Coin.

Secretary Bristow and Mint Director Linderman were by invitation before the House Appropriation Committee to furnish further information concerning the readiness of the Treasury Department to begin the redemption of fractional currency in silver coin. After hearing their statements, the committee voted to report the bill for this object back again to the House to-morrow and ask its immediate consideration.

The Omaha Bridge.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day agreed to report and recommend the passage of a bill to compel a reduction by the Union Pacific Railroad Company of the present charges of fifty cents per passenger and ten dollars per car load for transportation over the Omaha bridge.

The Black Hills.

The bill reported from the Senate committee on Indian Affairs to-day providing for an agreement with the Sioux nation for the relinquishment of the Black Hills is, with a few amendments, the measure introduced by Mr. Allison.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Republican Victory Confirmed.

Cheney's Majority for Governor so Far 3,347.

CONCORD, N. H., March 15.—The victory of the Republicans seems to be overwhelming. They have a good majority in the House, probably twenty or twenty-five, and claim to have nine out of twelve Senators and four out of five Councillors. Full returns of the State have not yet been received, but enough seemingly to justify the claim.

CONCORD, March 15.—Returns from all but ten towns give Cheney 41,240, Marcy 37,477, Kendall and scattering 410; Cheney's majority, 3,347. The towns yet to hear from gave last year Cheney, Republican, 514; Roberts, Democrat, 602; and White, Temperance, 8. The Republicans elect nine out of twelve Senators. The Council stands four Republicans and one Democrat. In the House there are two hundred and seven Republicans and one hundred and seventy-eight Democrats. The Republican majority, it is thought, will be twenty-five or thirty in the House. The vote is increased about 1,200 over last year, and is the largest ever cast in the State.

The Pork Packing of the West.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—The *Price Current's* twenty-seventh annual statement of the pork packing of the west is sufficiently near completion to enable that paper tomorrow to offer a reliable statement as to what the final results will be for the past winter season. The calculations are made upon returns representing 4,750,000 hogs, which show an average of 217 97-100 pounds net, or an increase of 8 1-10 pounds net, compared with last year, equal to 3 9-10 per cent. The average yield of lard is 35 53-100 pounds per hog, or 1-4-3 pounds more than last year. The total number will not vary over 25,000 from 5,566,000, or a decrease of about 700,000. This would be a decrease of 100,000,000 pounds net weight, or about 9 per cent.

Summer Railroad Schedules.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—A convention of railroad officers, representing the principal railways of the United States and Canada was held at the Grand Hotel today for the purpose of arranging summer schedules. E. S. Flint, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, presided. A committee of fifteen appointed on time table reported in favor of continuing last summer's scedule, with a few unimportant modifications, to take effect on April 6th. The report was adopted, and the convention adjourned to meet at the Windsor Hotel, New York, on the first Wednesday in October next.

Reduction on Fourth Class Railway Freights.

CHICAGO, March 15.—It has transpired that the Eastern Railroad managers, in a meeting here yesterday, decided to reduce the rates on fourth class freight as follows: From Chicago to New York, 45 cents; from Chicago to Philadelphia, 40 cents; from Chicago to Baltimore, 38½ cents; from Chicago to Boston, 50 cents. These rates go into effect on Monday, the 20th. The rates to southern and other eastern points are reduced accordingly.

FROM the following clippings, taken from Eastern papers, it is evident that the Decker Piano has now fully achieved the envious position there that they have enjoyed here in Pittsburgh these many years:

"In moving about in society one finds the Decker instrument in the parlors of our older wealthy families, whose home circles are so many permanent centres of refined taste—people who travel comfortably to Europe, who import only genuine works of art, who represent the highest intellect and social culture of which we can boast."—*N. Y. Correspondent of the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

"The Decker Brothers have advanced the standard of excellence in the manufacture of pianos several degrees beyond the farthest limits heretofore attained by the most celebrated makers of the world."—*Hebrew Leader.*

"The Decker Pianois worthy of the sweeping endorsements that have been accorded it by the press, and it may be very many years before the old or the new world will be able to delight us with its superior."—*The Golden Age.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALLPAPER

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LATEST STYLES OF

Solid Gold Ground Papers, Embossed Gold Papers, Stamped Gold Papers, Scarlet and Crimson Papers, Satin and Damask Papers, Satin Tint Papers.

Hall and Ceiling Decorations, Hall Papers, Centers, Medallions, Statuary Dados, Gold, Velvet and Fresco Borders, In great variety.

All Grades of Wall Paper from the Cheapest to the Finest.

G. W. PUSEY & CO.,

No. 65 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY CITY,

Between the Market and Sandusky street.

GREENBACK CONVENTION.

Meeting of Soft Money Men in Syracuse, N. Y.—No Silver or Gold Wanted.

SYRACUSE, March 15.—The Greenback Convention met at the Witing Opera House this morning. Hon. Gideon J. Tucker nominated ex-Speaker McGuire as temporary Chairman. On taking the chair Mr. McGuire briefly addressed the convention, reviewing the political course of Governor Tilden and the Democratic party. A committee on permanent organization was appointed, and a recess was taken until three o'clock.

The Convention reassumbled at three P. M. There was a large attendance. Richard Schell was made permanent President, with a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The platform protests against the resolutions adopted by the New York Democracy for the past two years, for several reasons, among others, because said resolutions are in conflict with the principles laid down in the platform adopted by the last National Democratic Convention held in the city of New York in 1868, that being the last genuine National Democratic Convention held in this country, the Convention in Baltimore in 1872 being only a ratification meeting for the nominations and platform of the Liberal Republicans. The Convention, therefore, recommends the several Assembly districts to send delegates to a State Convention in order to select delegates for the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, and such their admission into that body as true representatives of the Democracy of New York.

The resolutions declare opposition to any repudiation of the Nation's obligations, but assert that the act of Congress of March, 1869, which proposes to pay five-twenties in gold, is a gross violation of the contract between the Government and bondholder, and said law was passed by fraud; that the effort now making by the Secretary of the Treasury to pay fractional currency in silver should immediately be prohibited, as silver is more worthless than currency; that there should be no further funding of Government bonds until the exact number of bonds outstanding is ascertained, and the amount due on said bonds shall be liquidated; legal tenders are a standard of value, while gold constantly fluctuates for various reasons; that the people depends on their intelligence; that the advocacy of contraction of the currency and a reduction in the price of labor by certain newspapers is to be wondered at; that legal tenders should pay to the bondholder his interest and all other debts, private and public, including duties on imports; that the act pledging resumption in 1879 is a failure and that immediate repeal is demanded; that Congress should enact laws for the encouragement of labor, agriculture and all other industrial interests, and for the development of the nation's resources and wealth by the people to the exclusion of monopolies.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously after a few speeches. A letter from Franklin Sanders, the greenback candidate for Governor of Indiana, endorsing the purposes of the Convention, was read.

Adjourned *sine die.*

Provision Exports.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Secretary Howard, of the National Pork Packers' Association, reports the exports of provisions from the principal ports of the United States from November 1, 1875, to March 1, 1876, at 224,-260,681 pounds of hog product, of the value of $17,580,966, and 34,842,020 pounds of a value of $3,258,983.

—The United States Grand Jury at Jefferson City y

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

THE St. Louis gas-light company cannot stand it any longer, and has bowed to the storm of public indignation by making a reduction in rates.

A BOSTON lawyer writes to the New York *Tribune*, arguing very earnestly that as BELKNAP'S resignation has been accepted, he can only be tried in the civil courts, and not be impeached before the Senate. If this be true, CLYMER should go before the Grand Jury.

KING KASSA, of Abyssinia, instead of being among the slain at the recent battle is discreetly suing for peace from his conqueror. It is probable that the Khedive will promptly meet his wishes, since Great Britain strongly disapproves of the Abyssinian enterprise, deeming it a cause of needless expense.

BUTLER'S fight against the confirmation of Mr. DANA, as Minister to the Court of St. James, has produced a very decided impression on the minds of the committee having the nomination in charge. Mr. DANA is driven to defend himself, and the committee await his action. It is a case of extraordinary interest to BUTLER, because DANA ran against him for Congress.

A ROUGH guess founded on such figures as it can gather leads the New York *Herald* to estimate that within the last three or four months there have been two hundred and fifty thousand conversions in this country. Colleges have been particularly aroused, and Princeton, and Richmond, Virginia, the most of all. In the latter, out of one hundred students, ninety-seven have been converted.

GENERAL BOYNTON did not present a very imposing picture before the Committee of Investigation,—his evidence not coming up to the high sounding phrases of his manifesto. This man told him that that man knew of another man, who could point out the man that knew just where the corruption in the PENDLETON affair was. Considered as evidence it was mere bosh. While there is no doubt that there is corruption in the PENDLETON affair, it is equally certain that BOYNTON did not help bring it out.

YESTERDAY was a gloomy day in London. The members of the Stock Exchange have to settle their balance, and "the quarter of an hour of Rabelais" is proverbial for distress. That celebrated humorist was delighted to sit and make merry all day long, but when it came to the end and he had to pay the bill he was invariably sad. Some of the London bankers are likely to be as badly off as 'Uncle DANIEL DREW" the huge bear of Wall street was a few days ago, but no financial crisis is anticipated.

SOMEHOW the Democrats don't seem to consider the returns from New Hampshire as interesting reading as they anticipated. They thought they had a strong card in the BELKNAP matter, but it didn't prove to be strong enough to win the game. Every Republican is not just willing to admit that because he is a Republican therefore he must be a BELKNAP. So, while they are much more anxious than the Democrats to have BELKNAP punished, they do not see in that a renunciation of Republican principles.

THE more prominent among the Congregational ministers are determined, apparently, that the BEECHER scandal shall not rest. Rev. Dr. STORRS not only preached a very decided sermon against the Advisory Council, but Dr. BACON takes a similar view, both declaring that a Mutual Council to try the scandal itself is now essential. Dr. STORRS' church takes ground similar to its pastor, thus throwing the question into the church to be considered there. It is evident that BEECHER will be compelled, if possible, to meet the full issue, in a council made up from the several Congregational churches. After the Advisory Council, it may be asked what value can be attached to this move?

A LATE number of the *Scientific American* devotes considerable space to the railroad which is projected from Nijni-Novgorod, in Russia, to Pekin, in China. It is to traverse the southern part of Siberia, directly crossing the Continent of Asia, being 4,500 miles in length, nearly two-thirds of which is in the Russian Possessions. At a recent meeting of geographers, the Russian engineers laid down their plans and specifications, and showed exactly how the thing was to be done. Russia is very anxious to make it appear that the project is of international importance, and so it is, indirectly, but the greatest advantage will be to the Russian Empire. This is readily enough seen in Europe, and England begins to regard the scheme with a jealous eye.

THERE is constant watchfulness over Rubenstein, the New York murderer, to keep him from committing suicide. Perhaps it would be just as well to let him take into his own hands the job of ridding the world of his presence. The zeal with which condemned criminals are watched to keep them from killing themselves is of a piece with much else of the mal-administration of justice that has grown up with humane civilization. If a man is to die, and knows it, and is so ready to own the supremacy of the law as to be willing to kill himself rather than to force the duty on the State, it seems as if he might do so without doing any injury to the world. The hari-kari fashion of giving a guilty man a certain length of time in which he may dispose of himself is not a bad idea to import from the orient. If it is understood that murder will be followed by conviction, and conviction by death, it is of less matter whether the State does the slaughtering or allows the victim to do it for himself and thus to prevent the demoralization that results from a public execution.

CONGRESS, in the session of 1873-4, passed a bill to increase the salary of the President from twenty-five thousand dollars a year to fifty thousand. The Senate, on Tuesday, by a vote of twenty-six to twenty, reduced the salary to the old standard; and, if the House passes this bill, the President who is to be inaugurated March 4, 1877, will receive the same compensation which was paid to his immediate predecessors, Gen. GRANT in his second term alone excepted. It was in vain that Senator SARGENT, of California, pleaded that it would be "ineffable meanness" to pay the Chief Magistrate of the nation a smaller salary than that of the British Minister in Washington. The Senate was in a Spartan mood, and, dividing on the same question, with a calm disregard of party considerations, it voted that the next President should be paid at the rate which prevailed before 1873. This vote cannot be construed as any sort of reflection upon the present occupant of the Executive Mansion. It is merely a return to simpler manners, and as a measure of retrenchment and economy it will be likely to command the approval of the country.

IF the examination of GEORGE H. PENDLETON is at all refreshing to the Democracy, they are able to extract comfort from very small sources. His evidence has evidently been coached, and he was dealt tenderly with by the committee. They confined their inquiries to the question whether he bribed BELKNAP, but were exceedingly chary on the more interesting point whether his claim was a proper one. It turns out, according to his evidence, that the claim had been before the Department and was rejected, on the proper ground that the United States could not be held liable for property destroyed by rebels during the war. This claim was so dead that the largest holders were willing to sell at five cents on the dollar. PENDLETON became President of the road, and immediately employed himself to collect the claim, and fixed fifty per cent. of the amount for his compensation. Somehow he had a remarkably easy time of it making the collection, and pocketed $80,000 or more. That there was corruption in the transaction is evident on its very face. Yet this the committee seem not to be searching after, as gentleman GEORGE belongs to the party. Investigations are high toned affairs.

NEW MEXICO will have a senatorial representation, with about 115,000 population, equal to Pennsylvania, with four million people, or to New York, with four and a half millions. The representation in the national Congress will consist of two Senators and one representative until the general census of 1880. There is considerable doubt whether New Mexico is possessed of the population which is the unit of representation in the House of Representatives, although the legislative petition for admission asserts positively that it has. Senator MAXEY, in presenting the claims of the Territory for admission last week, stated that at the beginning of the present year the population was 114,842. Senator HITCHCOCK placed it as high as between 130,000 and 160,000. Mr. MAXEY'S figures are doubtless nearer the truth. The population which is the unit of representation in the House is 135,000, so it does not appear that the proposed State can legally have a representative. As only about one-tenth of the people speak the English language, it would seem eminently proper for a little further extension of territorial tutelage until the country becomes slightly Americanized. Senator HITCHCOCK made the statement that the people of New Mexico are "peaceful, conservative and law-abiding," an assertion which does not accord with the daily revelations of the wild disorders which prevail there. The element of Indians and Mexican greasers is anything but "peaceful and law-abiding."

SCANDALS AND POLITICS.

The progress and consummation of the canvass in New Hampshire were closely watched, because of the supposed influence that would be excited by the BELKNAP exposure on the fortunes of the Republican party in that State. For years it has been exceedingly close, and when so auspicious an event as the exposure of BELKNAP occurred, the belief was entertained that the Democracy would carry that State by a small majority. The organs of that party boldly predicted their coming victory. The election, however, proves that the people prefer to still adhere to the Republican party; and that, despite the BELKNAP affair, it is, in their opinion, better to adhere to Republicanism than to turn over to Democracy. The New Hampshire election was important, as its significance was fully understood. Not only did a United States Senator depend on the legislative election, but the people were well aware of the fact that the nation would attach large moral significance to the result in that State. It was the first general utterance since the BELKNAP exposure, and the result was very likely to be read in the light of that fact. Hence the people acted in the presence of the conviction, that they were passing judgment on the parties, as to their relative trustworthiness. In view of this, their vote giving an increased advantage and strength to the party was significant. It shows as matters yet stand, the people decidedly prefer Republicanism to Democracy.

The contract between the two is too evident to be overlooked. The charge of corruption against the Republicans embraces a few isolated instances, which, once brought to light, are promptly met by the party, and the guilty are punished, so far as it can be done. Had MARSH been retained by CLYMER'S committee, BELKNAP would have been indicted, and under trial. There has not been a single move on the part of a Republican official to shield BELKNAP, or any other party guilty of crime. On the contrary, it has been characteristic of the party to ferret out and punish infractions of the law. The whisky cases, the Credit Mobilier transactions, and other cases of wrong doing, bear testimony on this point. The Republican party never shunned their exposure, and did not fail to punish those who were guilty, so far as its power went. The Democracy, when in power, never acted in that way. If any of their people were engaged in wrong doing, it never saw light through a Congressional investigation. Even now, when it is discovered that those highest in position among the Democracy have collected claims that were undoubtedly corrupt, and are involved in other scandalous transactions, the committee deal with them gingerly, and seek to direct attention to side issues, in place of going direct to the point immediately involved. Thus, so far as individual purity is concerned, it is found that it does not belong exclusively to either party, nor are the rogues confined to any one of them. Hence all turns on a question of party principles, doctrines, and purposes, irrespective of the individual rogues. In these, even so far as the punishment of wrong doers is concerned, the Republicans stand foremost, while in general correctness of view, and in comparison of record, the Democracy make a poor showing.

The operations of the Democrats in the present Congress have served to seriously weaken public confidence in that party. It came into power with every opportunity before it. There was nothing in its past record to bind or control it, and it had only to go steadily forward, legislating in the interest of the country at large, forgetting partisanship, and seeking only the well-being of the people, to make for itself enviable popularity and reputation. It has never risen to this level. A petty, narrow, bigoted spirit has possessed the Democratic majority, and there was more apparent anxiety to get on record something to show their love for the Confederacy, and to pay rebel debts, than to seek the good of the entire people. All the great public questions have been ignored or dodged. There has been nothing positive—no statesmanship or even leadership in the party. Hence the Democratic press, perceiving that the House could not be induced to pass a commendable piece of legislation, have spurred it to investigate the Republican party, believing that this would be congenial work, likely to be well performed. Even here, however, it has failed, thus far, except in BELKNAP'S case; and all it has gained there it stumbled upon accidentally, and was so overcome with its good fortune that it gratefully paid its principal witness and bade him run away, thus preventing the consummation of the work so auspiciously begun. There has been no high-toned patriotism, but rather a wheedling to and apologies for the rebellion. There has not been a prominent Democrat that dared withstand the Southern Confederates. The people's money has been used to pay salaries to men who have done absolutely nothing but attempt to maneuvre their party in position for a successful Presidential campaign.

New Hampshire notifies them just how far this is appreciated. They are given to know that if they propose to enter a canvass with no better preparation than they have made thus far, they will have but little chance before the country. The people cannot be deceived as to the value, the spirit, and work, of the present Congress. There is not one great measure on which action has been taken. The finance question has been dodged; no general bill looking to the revival of industrial activity having been reported from committee. All subjects of a general character have been ignored, while cotton claims, rebel war claims, and matters of this character have been promptly considered. The result is, the Government is nearly as much adrift as it was when BUCHANAN turned it over to the Republican party, with the rebellion at hand. The people look at these things, and inquire, if such a spirit is manifest where only partial power is had, what will it be, if full power is given? New Hampshire is, therefore, the first decision, and will be followed by other States in the Presidential series in the same spirit. The repudiation of Democracy in this instance, is significant of its full overthrow in the Presidential election in a few months.

FORGING NOTES.

Among the criminal developments of the past few days is that of several instances of the crime of forgery, committed, so far as we have noticed, by young men—some of them of the order of fast young men about town. That young men, with no perceptible sources of income, should be accommodated on notes, without the distinct knowledge on the part of the banks that the endorsements are all right, is also a source of surprise. We have no desire to alarm, yet we are free to say that it will not prove surprising if very many forged notes should turn up, now that times are so hard as to prevent those who negotiate them to protect them at maturity. An endorsement may be forged, and so long as the notes are paid at maturity, the endorser may know nothing of it. But the fact that several instances of forgery have come to light of late, should lead to a careful investigation of this subject, in all its phases. In our view, care should be taken not to loosely trust, at all, young men who have no visible source of income. We have entirely too many young men who dress flashily and live fast, who have no regular visible employment, from which to derive revenue. Yet, from their style, they evidently require a considerable sum to meet current expenses, which money must be obtained as a loan in some form or other. These loans are, of course, precarious institutions, obtainable only by special, and often by questionable efforts. Hard times, of course, bring these to light.

It is as well to understand, first as last, that the time is upon us when all who wish to derive an honest income must do so by honest work. Young men cannot expect to rest in inglorious ease and secure, at the same time, a suitable income. The tendency of the times is toward what is called "hard-pan"—solid, substantial work, for fair regular income. The days of absurd speculations, that look to gathering money by selling stock for wild and foolish ventures, has, for the present, gone by, and for some years there will be more attention necessary than for a time past to regular, persevering labor. It is, perhaps, well that this is so, as it will serve to break down the wild, speculative spirit that was rife, and restore industry where idleness abounded. If this result is reached, it will be well; and happy for those who most speedily accept the situation. In the transition, however, it is inevitable that there should be disclosures that will unfavorably affect the reputations of some. A period of apparent prosperity usually leads to carelessness, and this to the development of irregularities, born of it. We are having our experience in these particulars.

Without reference to the parties involved, all of whom are unknown personally to us, we hope the law will be rigidly enforced in all instances where the parties are proven guilty. It is absolutely necessary, in order to the recovery of society from the low estate into which it has fallen, that punishment shall be rigidly dealt out to the guilty. Our misfortune is, that with the decline of public and private morals, it has lessened the consciousness of guilt which should attend acts of the character above noted. The use of another person's name on negotiable paper, without his knowledge or consent, is a crime of grave magnitude. And where a sense of guilt is partially lost, either through the frequency of the crime or the ease with which punishment is escaped, it becomes the duty of the Courts to restore a proper sense of right on this subject by inflicting severe penalities. Judge KIRKPATRICK is dealing with all classes of criminals on this principle, and he is deserving of praise. There are times when the Courts owe it to society, and to good morals, to so severely assert the penalties of the law that all who read may be made to feel that crime is not a trifling thing, to be put aside with a jeer or laugh. This done, and we will emerge from the hard times healthier, morally, than we have been for years.

If the views above presented are correct, it follows that parents should be extremely careful of children who are coming to manhood. In the flush times we have had, there was a mania among the young, for professional life, or for something by means of which money could be had with little or no work. Parents thoughtlessly encouraged the aspirations of their children. Within ten years, fewer relatively have learned trades, than for many years previous. To get their living by their wits was the ambition of many young men. All this might be well enough, so long as times were flush, and a thousand avenues of light employment were open to the multitude. Yet in this school, those who thus succeeded in prosperous times, were being trained to resort to extreme measures, in the event of adversity. The precarious and almost shiftless character of their occupation, fits them for such methods of relief from financial trouble as may occur. Hence the lesson is clear, that we need to reform our methods of training the young. Let them be learned trades, or thoroughly and regularly educate them for professional life. But by all means avoid turning them out, without preparation for any form of successful enterprise. Idle and helpless, they are an easy prey to temptation.

IS THIS NEW?

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The following letter, from Edward Copley, of Colorado Springs—probably not intended for publication—gives an account of a way of feeding coal into furnaces which is new to me, and which may be of great importance here as well as there. Coal, pulverized, is blown into the furnace, and, combined with the oxygen of the air, is instantly converted into gas and the gas into flame. It seems to be the same in principle as the Siemen's furnace, but without the costly apparatus of that great invention.

The best and purest coal in Colorado is that of the great Trinidad field, from 60 to ninety miles south of Pueblo; the next best is that found near Canyon City, 40 miles west of Pueblo. Both of these coal fields are reached by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. There are mines near Golden, but not very good. In Boulder county, some forty miles northwest of Denver, there is a large field of coal but little inferior to that of Canyon City, on the Arkansas. There are many other minor deposits along the eastern base of the mountains, and probably many not yet discovered.

Very respectfully, J. C.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 10, 1876.

The Golden Smelting works, at Golden, twelve miles west of Denver, under the management of the present company, W. B. Young, Superintendent, has proved a great success. The works have already been enlarged, and measures have been taken to double their present capacity.

Some six weeks ago a new kind of fuel was adopted, that of pulverized coal, fed in with the blast. It has worked very successfully, and in these small works it has made a saving in fuel alone of nine hundred dollars a month. By the control of the heat which this method gives them more ore can be treated, and a larger per centage of the metals extracted.

Professor Hill is now preparing to adopt the same method in his works at Black Hawk; and it must soon be adopted by all the smelting works where coal can be obtained. This will put the smelting works for the ores on the eastern side of the dividing ridge along the eastern base of the mountains, where coal exists. Any of the coals of Colorado are found to answer.

This town is in every respect a better point for smelting works than Golden, even if there was not a ton of ore found in the vicinity, as a larger and cheaper supply of ores could now be obtained from Park & Lake counties then can be had at Golden, and coal is from one to two dollars per ton cheaper. This being now the chief distributing point for Park and Lake counties, and as it has as much of the trade of Summit, San Juan, Hinsdale and La Plata counties as any other point, freighters would bring in on their return trips all the ores necessary for a very large establishment, and of a better class of smelting ores than can be obtained in any other part of the territory east of the main range. Besides this, it is probable that we shall have a large supply of smelting ores right at hand.

We would be glad to have Pittsburghers consider this matter of smelting works at this point, and, if possible, to send men out to investigate for themselves.

Your son,
EDWARD COPLEY.

"OUTSIDE SHOW."

How the Public Penetrate the Sham.

Women seem to labor under a strange delusion with regard to the effect of outside show upon public sentiment and social position. The daughter of a poor family appears to think that if she can wear a showy and stylish costume she excites admiration and achieves a place in "society." To accomplish this, she will "compass sea and land." Yet she fails in her object most disastrously, as she would soon be convinced, could she hear the remarks of observors. "Where does that girl get her finery? Her parents are poor," says Mamma Millions, with a supercilious stare. "That young lady will not do for a wife for my son," says the prudent papa; "she is so expensive in her tastes that she will keep him poor all his life." Many a pretty and attractive girl has thus unconsciously lost a desirable alliance.

The same hallucination prevails in families. Urged on by his wife and daughters, a man to whom the most careful economy is necessary to enable him to support his family, and accumulate something for future needs, hires a fine house, furnishes it expensively, pays servants and perhaps sets up a carriage, with the idea that he can compete in social importance with the rich man, beside whom he lives. Infatuated mortal! there is not a man with whom he exchanges salutations, or a woman who calls upon his wife, but shrewdly fathoms the depth of his purse, and says, contemptuously, "How can they keep up such a display upon such limited means?" Thus, the object for which the expense is incurred utterly fails, and the end, alas! is ruin.

Now for the remedy. It must lie in integrity and independence of character. That was a striking remark attributed to Gen. Sherman, that he left Washington because he could not live as others of his social position lived, without exceeding his income, and he would not ruin himself with debt. Had not Gen. Sherman independence enough to live as suited his means, whether in Washington or any where else? Has not the General of the Army, who never quailed in battle, courage to face a social folly, and give the prestige of his example in effecting a much needed reform? To the *very rich*, liberality in expenditure is becoming and right; let it be confined to them.

GAMBETTA.

His Position Beginning to be Understood.

A *Tribune* correspondent writing from London, says:

"The increased importance of M. Gambetta's position cannot be denied by any person of candor. It would only be a recognition of what are called constitutional principles, if he were ultimately invited by the Marshal to form a Ministry." The phrase I have italicized shows you what strange notions of light is finding their way to Tory minds. By the English press in general the French elections have been discussed with intelligence and good sense, and with a good deal of genuine sympathy. Englishmen have at last come to understand Gambetta—to perceive that he is not a lunatic, nor a hypocrite, nor a socialist, nor a revolutionist of any kind, but a man penetrated with a profound respect for law and for legal forms—a man who has studied the France of to-day as nobody else has studied her, and who knows better than anybody else what France needs, and how to persuade her that she needs it, and by what methods the deedful thing can be done—in short, the most sagacious, the most moderate, the most prudent of living French statesmen. Nothing ever done in politics showed greater power of political management than the elections just over. It is a unique fact in French history, and I should like to ask the wire-pulling officeholders in America—the men who take credit to themselves for packing conventions and manipulating constituencies, with the whole power of the Administration behind them—what they think of such a result as this, achieved against the efforts of an Administration incomparably more powerful than we in America have any conception of and achieved without corruption or any of the dishonest appliances which are so familiar to the hand of so many American politicians?"

IS IT ANOTHER FLOOD?

Superstitious Fears of the European Peasantry Excited.

It is more than certain that among the rural and superstitious populations of Germany, France, and other countries of Central Europe, the constant and terrible inundations which have so recently occurred must have caused thousands of men and women to believe that the world was on the eve of another flood. There is hardly a single river in the old continent which has not overflowed its banks, spreading everywhere ruin and death. The Rhine, even in North Germany, where it runs pretty slowly before losing itself in the sands of the Netherlands, has caused a landslide at Caut, and destroyed eight houses, under the *debris* of which twenty-six persons were killed. The Danube, the present overflow of which began some two weeks ago, has not yet receded within its bed. In Hungary it is impossible, says the telegrams, to count the houses which it has pulled down—521 collapsed within two days only in five small townships; and, as we said on the receipt of the first news, it was to be feared four hundred square miles of winter corn have been lost in Hungary. In France the Seine is reported as still rising rapidly, which causes great anxiety inasmuch as many accidents are already announced. Further eastward the Vistula is not reported as still rising, but if it has receded, as we hope it has, the great Polish river has had plenty of time to cause immense disasters. It is almost without any precedent in history to hear of so many rivers rising simultaneously, and continuing to rise during two or three weeks. But this is easily explained by the fact that all the mountain ranges of Europe, no matter how distant they were from each other, have been covered with heavy snows.

THE PROMISING BOY.

He Explains the Situation to his Maternal Parent.

"Mother," said a promising boy, as he came in whistling from school the other day, slung his satchel full of books down on the stair-landing, and elicited a howl of agony from his infant sister by giving her a sly punch in the ribs: "Mother, I hear 'em saying at school to-day that this Belknap business is all a 'stall;' is it?"

"A what, my son?" inquired the doting mother.

"A 'snide,' you know. A first-class 'bilk' on the community."

"I don't understand you, Willy dear; what horrid words those are; explain yourself."

"Ah, mother, pull down your vest. I mean isn't it a fraud, a put-up job, you know, to get Bel' to give himself away, and then have Cale Marsh light out for Canada, so's he can't swear it on 'im. Don't you twig? Where's th'old man?"

Whack! bang! came an application of slipper suddenly from the rear—the "old man" having just entered unobserved in season to wind up the dialogue.

Lightning-Rodders Thawing Out.

Passing along an up-town street at a late hour Friday night the attention of a *Budget* reporter was attracted to declamatory speeches which emanated from the second story of a boarding-house. Reporter listened and caught brevities about as follows: "The copper strip—the new double and twisted, Centennial, silver-spangled, four-pronged, nickle-plated, double-polished electric current conductor. How much will it cost? Well, it'll depend on the amount of rod and number of points used. Bottom rod ought to go deep below drought, and curves ought not to be sharp—couldn't very will tell you, sir, until I get the rod up as it should be." Light gradually dawned upon the reporter's mind. It was a lightning-rod agent, practicing and rehearsing for the coming campaign. Ruralists, prepare to pucker.

An Indian's Musings.

An Indian has opened a barber shop in a Kansas town, but he is not making a fortune. One day, while shaving a white man, he permitted his mind to wander back to the happy days of his childhood, and before you could repeat the multiplication table backwards he had his customer's gory scalp dangling at his belt. Of course he apologized when he fully realized the consequence of his absent-mindedness, and offered to glue the scalp on at his own expense; but this white man wouldn't listen to reason, and left the shop swearing that he would never go back there to get shaved. And he has kept his word.

FINDING THE SUNSET.

Oh, the beautiful home of the sunset,
Hung out on the western sky,
Where the days lay down their brightness,
And bathing in splendor, die!

Sweet friends in the home of our childhood,
The gentle and loving ones stand
Gazing out as we enter life's wildwood
In search of the sunset land.

Full soon do the meadows grow broader,
And rougher the path where we stay,
Less frequent the cool, gushing fountains,
And the sunset seems further away.

And the friends who have journeyed with us
We lay with the mouldering dead;
They have reached the sunset before us,
And lonely the pathway we tread.

But the floods of molten glory
Which beam from the sunset land
Fill our hearts with a restless longing
On those beautiful shores to stand.

Our locks, once sunny and golden,
Are white as the drifting snow;
Our eyes have grown dim with their gazing,
And our footsteps are feeble and slow.

As we near the eternal splendor
We pause at a swelling stream;
We must cross ere reaching the hilltops
Which glow in the sunset's beam.

So, closing our eyes for a moment
In the sun's last dazzling ray,
We awake where glory dwelleth,
In a land of perpetual day.

STATE NEWS.

THE *Derrick* wants somebody to come to Oil City and start a glass manufactory.

A BOLD, Berks county scholar read a composition on the subject of a lazy teacher. He found the teacher industrious enough with the rod.

THERE was a grand banquet given on Saturday afternoon by the Oil Exchange, of Oil City, to the trade of Titusville, Parker, Petrolia, and Millerstown.

BUILDING is progressing on the burnt district in Apollo. The Savings Banking Company are preparing to erect a neat and substantial building on the foundation of the one burned.

ARTHUR REGAN, eight years old, of Karns City, rode a horse into a creek of water. The horse stepped into a deep hole, when the boy fell off and would have been drowned had not the animal seized him by the back and carried him to the bank. The mark of the horse's teeth were seen in the boys flesh.

ACCORDING to the report of Secretary of Internal Affairs McCandless, thirteen counties in this State have no debt, viz: Adams, Blair, Bucks, Butler, Centre, Columbia, Cumberland, Fulton, Green, Huntingdon, Snyder, Warren and Wayne. The aggregated debt of the other counties of the State is $67,492,54, Philadelphia monopolizing $60,601,40 of this "blessing.

A SHAMOKIN lady hurried off to Sunday School last Sunday, and in her haste forgot her Sunday School cards. Her son, a boy of limited summers, was sent back home and in a few minutes returned with his father's euchre deck which he triumphantly pitched into his mother's lap. There was a little merriment in the school for the time being, but it was deemed advisable not to offer much of an explanation under the circumstances.—*Times.*

MANY years before a young man named Boyce Hughson, who went to school and learned the tanning business in Franklin, left for the West, and for a long period was entirely lost to his friends. He was one of the heirs to the Shirk farm, near Two-mile Run, which came within the circle of oil developments in due course. Hughson accidentally saw a newspaper paragraph in regard to petroleum operations in Venango county, when it occured to him his interest in the Shirk tract might yet become valuable. During his absence of over twenty years he had married, and his wife strongly opposed the idea of his incurring the expense of a journey to Venango county to see whether the land was of any value for oil purposes. At length, however, he sold a yoke of oxen for fifty dollars, gave his wife one half the amount to support the family, and with the remaining [twenty-five dollars ,set off on his journey, a good share he performed on foot. Finally he reached Franklin with only six cents in his pocket, and was instantly recognized by such of his old associates as still survived. His claim was indisputable, as, like that of the poor-house tract, such conveyance of the property expressly reserved a specified share as belonging to an absent heir. The occupant of the land made overtures for a compromise, and the interest was ultimately sold to A. J. Carnahan, of Oil City, for $3,000, thus abundantly rewarding Hughson for his trip. The case of the poor-house land presents many striking resemblances to this, although involving a larger sum, which in all probability the taxpayers will have to pay in short order some day.

The B's.

The Detroit *Free Press* of last Sunday has the following: "Names that commence with B are in the shadow. See what the world has suffered from Beecher, Bazaine, Bowen, Bacon, Babcock, Belknap, bribery, blackmail, and the Black Hills." The *Press* man ought to read this little squib and then take it back:

A SWARM OF BEES WORTH HAVING.

B patient, B prayerful, B humble, B mild;
B wise as a solon, B meek as a child;
B studious, B thoughtful, B loving, B kind;
B sure you make matter subservient to mind;
B cautious, B prudent, B trustful, B true;
B courteous to all men, B friendly to few;
B temperate in argument, pleasure, and wine;
B careful of conduct, of money, of time;
B cheerful, B grateful, B hopeful, B firm;
B peaceful, benevolent, willing to learn;
B courteous, B gentle, B liberal, B just;
B aspiring, B humble, because thou art dust;
B penitent, circumspect, sound in the faith;
B active, devoted, B faithful till death;
B honest, B holy, transparent, and pure;
B dependent, B Christ-like, and you'll B secure.

These few B-ees should be known by every one, and their actions guided thereby.

An Independent Voter.

The Atlanta *Constitution* has the following:

"'Bout dis hyar 'lection bizniss. I'se done laid down a new flatform!" said Pete to some other darkies standing at the door of the United States Court room, yesterday.

"What sort ob a new flatform is dat?" was asked by another darkey.

"Well, dey ain't gwine to fool me no more 'bout who I'se votin' fer, dat's how!" said Pete.

"What you gwine to kno' 'bout it? You ain't bin ter school sence de las' 'lection, an' can't read no how!" returned a third darkey.

"Nebber you mind 'bout me readin', nigger; dat don't 'splaine de pint. But I'm tellin' of yer dat when I goes to a 'publican and gits my ticket, I'se gwine ter make him read it strait down from the top to de bottom—"

"Well?" they said.

"Den I'se gwine to a dimicrat and ax him fer read it back'ards from the bottom up, an' ef dat ticket don't dove-tail at bof ends like a buro-draw'r, she don't go inter box, dat's all!"

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. H. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmerin,
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen
In five years from
B. T. BABBITT, of New York,
Who still makes
Babbitt's Best Soap.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d28

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

LIME—200 BBLS. FRESH CLEVELAND White Lime; 100 bbls Eastern White Lime, just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
STOCK ALWAYS FRESH, COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE,
WILLIAM
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL STREET,

At $1.15 per yard, all the desirable shades in
COLORED SILKS,
Myrtle Green, Navy Blue, Prune, Plum and a very fine assortment of Browns, &c., usually sold at $1.25.
BLACK SILKS,
Made expressly for and imported directly by ourselves, a special bargain. This department receiving especial attention, great care is always taken in the selection of our Silks, as regards colors and durability of wear; rapid sales at a small margin, allowing us at all times to offer
NEW AND FRESH
Goods. A very fine line of Checked and Striped Silks; new assortment of Mourning Silks; all the new and delicate shades for evening and party wear. Special bargains in all lines of Silks.
A complete new Spring assortment of low, medium and fine
DRESS GOODS,
At special low prices. The latest attractions in Plain, Plaid and Figured Dress Goods.
At 75c, New Spring
CASHMERE PLAIDS,
Worth $1.25. A large variety of new Spring Goods, extra good value, at
12, 15 AND 18 3-4 CTS.
Per yard.
The very best possible value in our
BLACK GOODS
Department: Cashmeres, Alpacas, Mohairs, Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines, Crepe Cloths, &c.

1876. MARCH. 1876.
ERWIN'S
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
For the early Spring season. Full lines of everything in the way of
Dress Goods!
DOMESTIC AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!
At the lowest prices.
BLEACHED MUSLINS.
Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, Utica, Pill, Wamsutta, Half Bleached Pocahontas, Androscoggin, Laconia. The above comprises the best makes in the market, and each and all of them our prices will be the lowest.
SHIRT FRONTS.
At 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 37, 40, 45 and 50c. in all styles of shield and plain. We have the entire sale of the celebrated "Double Combination" Shirt Fronts superior to any other made.
New Dress Goods.
New Plaids, plain and twilled at 12½ cents. Very handsome styles.
Plain Brocade and Striped Mohair Goods,
At 20 cents. Many of these reduced from 27½c.
At 25c, the largest variety of
DRESS GOODS
We ever before offered—many of them at not over one-third to one-half their value.
TABLE LINENS
In Bleached, Half Bleached and Turkey Red, at from 25c per yard to $1.
NAPKINS AND TOWELS
EXTRA GOOD VALUE.
Prints, Percales & Ginghams.
Our stock of the above goods is replenished by daily arrivals of new and handsome styles. Stock always new and fresh.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.
N. B.—Our Cashmere Department, notwithstanding the large sales we have made during the last few weeks, will be kept constantly full of our celebrated Black Cashmeres at 75, 85, 90c and $1.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS!
No. 77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM.
FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE.
A. HARTUPEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
Of any desired size and shape. Also
Every Variety of Tiles,
For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces. Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.
OFFICE,
CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.
PACKING
BOXES
MADE TO ORDER. ALL KINDS OF
BILL STUFF
ON HAND AND CUT TO ORDER.
WEATHERBOARDING, FLOORING, &c.
G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO.,
29th and Liberty Streets.
REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
48 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country.
ELECTROTYPES & STEREOTYPES
MADE FROM WOOD CUTS AND TYPE, UNEXCELLED FOR WORKMANSHIP AND QUALITY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.
YS FRESH, COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE,
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY,

A large and very fine assortment of new
SHAWLS FOR SPRING.
New Striped Shawls, new Check Shawls, and special low prices on a new line of Black Thibet Shawls and Broche Shawls. Having still further increased our facilities for manufacturing in our
DRESS-MAKING
Department, we are making, in latest Paris styles, a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Black and Colored Suits, in newest materials,
TRIMMED AND MADE
In latest and most fashionable styles, at very low prices. Complete stock of Ladies' and Misses'
FANCY SKIRTS,
Of all kinds. A full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Muslin and Merino
UNDERWEAR, &c.
Bargains in Gents', Youths' and Boys' Ready-made
CLOTHING,
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, &c., at lowest prices. Extra good value in
CLOTH, CASSIMERE,
Jeans, &c., and special good value in a very fine line of New Spring Cassimeres.
AT 75c AND $1.00.
Extra good value in all grades.

Important Silk Sale
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.
Since January 1st up to the present time we have taken advantage of the unusual depressed condition of the Dry Goods market, and purchased very largely of choice lots of Silks of all kinds, that are really ASTONISHING AND POSITIVE BARGAIN

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 16, 1876.

We have no change to report in money rates or in the condition of the money market. We still quote call loans at 5@6 per cent., strictly first-class two-name paper at 7 per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper at 8@9 per cent., loans on Government collateral at 6 per cent., do. do. on first-class bonds and stocks at 8 per cent., do. do. on second-class bonds and stocks at 9 per cent.

Large amounts of paper are maturing now every day, and the accumulation of surplus funds by banks will be much larger for the next thirty days. The amount of new paper made is not large; in some of the banks the demand for loans keeps up with the resources available for borrowers, but this is not the general aspect of financial affairs. The obvious tendency is toward greater ease in the loan market, and the banks will be likely to have considerable amounts of idle funds soon on their hands. Country paper is promptly paid, but mercantile collections have not improved materially, and country trade is still under the embargo of impassable roads.

The failure of the Bank of the State of New York is the greatest disaster that has yet happened to any bank included in the national system. It is also one of the most disgraceful. This bank had a capital of $2,000,000, and on Oct. 2, 1874, reported a surplus of $400,000 and undivided profits of $281,000. Its net deposits were then about $4,000,000. For last week the average of net deposits reported is only $2,855,200. The falling off in deposits is not an infallible sign that confidence in the solvency of a bank is lessened, but where it takes place on so extensive a scale as this, it is a pretty severe test of the soundness of the management. Unfortunately the management of the Bank of the State of New York was not able to stand this test. The Vice President of the bank had lent a sum of $230,000 to himself. A concern called the United States Attrition Flour Company, controlled by the same interest, has an account $450,000, and the same concern had borrowed in addition the sum of $425,000. None of these loans were fortified by good security. A firm in the produce commission business had also been permitted to overdraw $250,000, and $240,000 of protested paper, besides the sums before mentioned, are among the assets. All these sums put together, counted as a total loss do not wipe out the capital and surplus, and unless there is a great deal more of wreck stuff than is now suspected, the entire loss will be sustained by the shareholders. The note-holders cannot possibly lose a dollar, and in all probability depositors will be paid in full. The details of the downfall, as briefly summarized above, and fully detailed elsewhere, make up a very bad case against the management of this bank. The annals of banking, however, contain many quite as bad, and some which are much worse. All the rascality of the country is not to be laid on the shoulders of the politicians.

The enormous fall which has taken place in the money value of almost all descriptions of property has thus far resulted in surprisingly few bank failures. When thousands of fortunes have melted away and left no trace, it is to be expected that banks should fail occasionally. The business of a bank is to borrow money from one set of men and to lend it to another. If those who have borrowed do not pay back, the banks themselves may be unable to satisfy their creditors. But if the maxims which experience has established for the safe conduct of the banking business are followed, it rarely happens that banks go down, even in such stormy times as these.

The National Bank act is an excellent law, but it is impossible for any governmental machinery to supply character or brains to those who are wanting in these respects. Responsibility must be lodged somewhere, and where more than a thousand millions dollars are placed in the hands of Boards of Bank Directors, and by them loaned to the people of so vast a country as the United States, too much reliance must not be placed in the laws or officers of the Government. The presidents, cashiers and active managers of the several banks, the persons who should be held responsible, and they should be carefully selected. Carelessness inevitably breeds dishonesty and breaches of trust. It is so in politics, and it is the same in borrowing and lending money.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114½	5-20's 1868—coupons	122¾
U.S. 6's, ...	123	10-40's, Reg.	113½
" 1881	118½	Currency 6's	127
" 1865	118½	New 5 per cents	118½
" 1865 new	119½	10-40's—coupons	118½
5-20's 1867	120½		

RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen. ex. div.	114	Ohio & Mississippi	21½
Erie	20¾	Union Pacific	95½
L. S.	102½	Toledo & Wabash	35
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	Harlem	143½
St. Paul	44½	Adams Express	103½
Do. Pref	82½	American Express	63
Michigan Southern	64¾	U. S. Express	73
Do. Guar.	93½	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	97
North Western Com	43¾	Quicksilver	17¾
Do. Pref	64¾	Fort Wayne	103½
Rock Island	107½	Cleveland & Pittsburg	96¾
Cleve. & Pitts	96¼	Panama	138
Pacific Mail	23¾	Iron Mountain	25½
Western Un. Tel.	82		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	56¾	Cen. Trans (A)	43¼
Reading (S)	51¼	Empire Dr (B)	53¼
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	141	A. V. R. R. 7-8s (B)	100
Oil Cre'k (B)	14¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	88
Lehigh Valley (B)	63¾	North Pacific bonds	93

NEW YORK, March 14, 1876.

Money 5@7, closing offered at 5; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $439,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $146,000. The clearings were $22,000,000. Sterling was firm at 486@490. Gold closed at 114¼, after selling at 114⅜@114¾. The carrying rates were 3 to 7. Governments were firm and in active demand. Railroad bonds were quiet and strong. State securities were dull. Stocks opened irregular, but in the main strong at advanced figures. During the last hour the market was firm and higher. In final dealings there was a reaction of ½@¾ per cent. in some cases, but the market generally closed at the highest point of the day. Michigan Central made the greatest advance, rising to 65¾ and closing at 65½. Lake Shore rose to 65, Erie to 20¾, Northwest common to 43¾, preferred to 64¾, Rock Island to 110½, St. Paul common to 44¾, preferred to 82½, Ohio to 21 3-8, Union Pacific to 65¾, Pacific Mail to 23¾, and Western Union to 68. Mariposa sold up to 9¼@9¾. The other changes were slight.

The St. Paul directors will meet this week to consider the dividend on preferred stock.

The Comptroller of the Currency has assented to the voluntary liquidation of the Bank of the State of New York, the conditions being that an assurance shall be given in the form of a bond that the assets will be faithfully applied to the discharge of the debts. These assets are known to be sufficient to pay depositors. Some of the larger depositors, to the extent of about one million dollars, have signified their willingness to allow their deposits to remain for sixty or ninety days, in order to enable the bank to realize on their bills receivable and loans. It has not yet been determined whether the bank will be reorganized with new officers, or go out of existence on the completion of the liquidation.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 208,000 shares, of which 29,000 were Pacific Mail, 37,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwests, 14,000 St. Pauls, 37,000 Erie, 55,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Ohios, and 8,000 Michigan Central.

Governments — United States Coupons 1881, 123½; 5-20s '65, 118½; do. new, 119½; do. '67, 121½; do. '68, 123¾; new 5s, 118½; 10-40s, 118¾; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 129½.

State Bonds—Tennessees old, 43; do. new, 41; Virginia new, 34; old 34; Missouri 6s, 103.

Stocks — Western Union Telegraph Company, 67½; Adams Express, 105½; Pacific Mail, 23¾; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 86; American Express, 63; United States Express, 74; New York Central, 114 ex. div.; Erie, 20¾; do. preferred, 38; Harlem, 142½; do. preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 65¾; Union Pacific, 65½; Lake Shore, 64¾; Illinois Central, 103; Pittsburgh, 96½; Northwestern common, 43½; do. preferred, 64½; New Jersey Central, 106½; Rock Island, 110½; St. Paul, 44½; do. preferred, 82½; Toledo & Wabash, 9¾; do. preferred, 9½; Fort Wayne, 103½; Terre Haute, 4½; do. preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 104; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 21¼; Indiana Central, 42½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18½; Burlington & Quincy, 118; Delaware & Lackawana, 118½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 19; Central Pacific, 108½; Union, 105½; Mariposa, 9¼; do. preferred, 9½; Panama, 34; Missouri Pacific, 113¾.

LONDON, March 15—NOON.—To-day is pay day, the last and most critical of the fortnightly settlement. The Stock Exchange is disturbed and excited. A feeling of uncertainty and anxiety prevails. Six failures have already been posted in the house. Five are trifling, but one, that of William Upward, stock broker, 15 Throgmorton street, is believed to be for a considerable amount. A number of failures are also reported at the Glasgow and Liverpool Stock Exchanges, but it has not yet been made known whether these will have any serious effect here.

LONDON, March 15—3 P. M.—Two additional failures have just been reported in the Stock Exchange. Business is almost nominal, the settlement absorbing attention. The changes in prices of the different securities and shares do not show that there is any excitement, though they are mostly downward. Still further failures are expected, but none of any great importance.

LONDON, March 15—4:30 P. M.—One more small failure is announced at the Stock Exchange, making nine for the day and sixteen in this fortnightly settlement. The stock market closes firmer and with a better feeling than at any time since Saturday.

LONDON, March 15.—Silver is in active demand and advanced to 54@54¼ pence per ounce.

LONDON, March 15.—Consols: money, 94 5-16; account, 94 7-16; 5-20s '65, 109½; do '67, 108½; 10-40s, 105½; new5s, 106; New York Central, 104; Erie, 18; do preferred 31.

PARIS, March 15.—Rentes, 66f 90c.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—U. S. new 5s, 101 5-8.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets continue dull and devoid of anything particularly new or important.

APPLES—The market is reported easy but unchanged; regular jobbing sales at $3,50@4,50 ₱ bbl for fair to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—70@75c ₱ gall.

BEANS—Continue dull but unchanged. Navies, $1.20@1.25 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice rolls at 30@33c; extra quoted at 34@35c. Common and medium grades continue in good supply and dull, while strictly prime table Butter is in light supply and in demand.

CRANBERRIES—$15@16 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Regular jobbing sales of prime Ohio Factory at 13¾@14; New York do, 14½@15.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull and prices are weak and lower. The market has not turned out anything like what holders expected. Apples reported in at usual quarters. Peaches, 11@12c for halves; peeled, 18@20c.

EGGS—The market is overstocked and dull, but the cool weather has prevented prices from going any lower; quotable at 14c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6.25@6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50@7; ambers, $7.00@7.50; Rye Flour, $4.75@5.00 per bbl. Buckwheat flour, 2 cts ₱ lb. and very dull.

GROCERIES—Trade is picking up somewhat, but there is still plenty of room for further improvement. Country orders will come forward more freely as soon as the roads get into passable condition. Coffees are reported easier, under the influence of recent dispatches from the source of supply, but not quotably lower. No change in Sugars, Molasses or Syrups.

RICE.			
Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¾@6¼
STARCH.			
Choice	6½ @7¼	Fair	5½ @6¼
Prime	6¾ @6¾	Dark	4½ @5¼
MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	60@65
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	9¾
Granulated	11¾	Refined Yellows	9 @9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O., new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10¾		
COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23¾	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27
Prime Rio	22½@23	R. Rio, loose	26¾
Good Rio	20¾@21¾	Roasted Java	34 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

GRAIN—There is no improvement to note in the grain trade; the demand continues light—confined to supplying immediate wants; no change in prices. Good to prime Ohio and Indiana red Wheat is still quotable at $1.40@1.45, but no demand for the low grades of Wheat, and there is more of this offering than any other kind. While millers do not like to pay the price for good stock, they are unwilling to buy low grades, as they cannot make good flour out of poor Wheat. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; mixed, 30@31; white, 32@33. Corn is in very limited supply, and with considerable inquiry prices are higher; mixed, on track, 48@50c; yellow, 52@53c. Ear Corn is in fair supply but firmer; quotable at 48@50c on wharf and track. Rye is still quoted at 80@82c.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull; upland prime quotable at $21; timothy, $14@16.

MILL FEED—The market continues very dull, but the inquiry is mostly for small lots, and there has been no change in prices. Bran $14.00@15 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality.

POTATOES—The receipts continue light and the market is firmer; quotable at 80@85c by the car load on track.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair demand, but no recent change in prices of any consequence.

Hams—Extra S. C.	14½	Short Cut	13.25
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Fillets, Prime Leaf in	
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14½	casings, perb	14
Dried Beef, Ex.		Do. half barrels	14½
gar Cured, old	15	Do. bbls	15
Beef Tongues, S. C.	20	Do. 3 lb caddies	16¾
per doz	$1¾	Do. 3 lb pails	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
15 lb Sides	—	Do. 10 lb do	17
12 Rib do	13¾	Ham Sausage	13¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Pig's Feet, in kegs	$1.20
West Pork, per bbl	23.25	Do. do. ½ kegs	70
Family Mess Pork	23.25	Lard, in bbls	9¾

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13@14c ₱ lb; live do., 50@60c ₱ pair; dressed Turkeys, 16@17c.

RAGS—Steady at 3@3½ ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover seed continues firm, but the demand is light, $4.75 ₱ bushel; Timothy seed unchanged at $2.50@2.75. Little or no movement in Flax.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876.

The arrivals in the aggregate for the week ending at noon to-day, as well as those of the preceding week, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	2,200 cars.	300 cars.
Hogs	72 cars	77 cars
Sheep	72 cars	76 cars
Total	461 cars	450 cars

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

The run of yard stock has been, if we mistake not, the lightest of the season, 98 cars, against 117 cars the preceding week, while of through consignments there was an increase of 218 cars, against 183 cars. With a limited number of buyers and an exceedingly light demand, trade is very dull, and notwithstanding the offerings are unusually small they are in excess of the demand; the trade to-day was as bad as represented is evident from the fact that the sales for the week ending at noon to day aggregated but 8.8 head, against 1,947 head the preceding week. There is no demand whatever on New York account, but few Philadelphia buyers in attendance, and country dealers are taking hold sparingly; indeed, there is scarcely enough doing to establish prices, which it is certain are no better than last week—some operators reported a decline. There were some few good cattle on sale, including one drove of prime 1,360 ₱ Illinois steers, which was held at 6c, with 5½c bid. There is a possibility that the market may take a turn for the better within the next day or two, but it is not probable, as the advices from all points are unfavorable, and the general outlook is not encouraging.

QUOTATIONS.	
Extra 1,406 a 1,500 steers	5.50@6.00
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers	4.75@5.25
Fair 1,000@1,100 steers	4.00@4.50
Stockers 900@1,000 lbs	3.25@4.00
Cows, Bulls and Stags	3.00@4.00

SHEEP.

The run, thus far, has been only fair and with a very limited demand the market has ruled dull and prices are fully 50c per cwt lower as compared with the close of last week. It is almost impossible to dispose of good stock, as the York men are out of the market altogether. There are some good sheep on sale, but the indications are that they will have to go on in first hands as they cannot be sold even at the reduction. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS.	
Extra 100a110 lbs	6.50@6.85
Prime 90a95 lbs	6.00@6.25
Good 85a90 lbs	5.75@5.90
Fair 70a75 lbs	5.00@5.50
Common 70a75 lbs	4.50@4.75
Indiana, according to quality	4.50@6.50

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light, but so is the demand, and the market is slow at about last week's prices; Philadelphia hogs selling slow at 9 to 9¼; something fancy would bring 9¾, but the latter is an extreme price. Good York hogs selling freely while pigs are exceedingly dull with more offering than there is a demand for. The demand for Philadelphia hogs is exceedingly small; there is not one-fifth the number being bought here that there was a few months ago, before prices got up so high, and with anything like an average supply, current rates could not be sustained.

QUOTATIONS.	
Philadelphia Hogs	9.00@9.50
Fair to good Yorkers	8.25@8.50
Pigs, as to quality	7.25@8.00
Rough mixed stock	7.00@7.50

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

Chicago Dried Fruit Market.

The movement continues very light in this market, and transactions were confined entirely to Eastern apples and blackberries. There have been a good many commission lots of apples received lately, for which rather low figures had to be accepted in order to make sales immediately and for cash. Apples sold at 2@2¾c for prime Eastern in barrels from first, and were held at 2¼c from second hands. Sliced quotable at about 2½a2¾c. Southern apples, 2a2½c, and Ohio 2c. No. 1 Alton apples held at 2¼a2½. New halves peaches, 11¾a12c; prime mixed quotable at 9a10c and pared at 11a12c, according to quality. Blackberries quotable at 10¼c. Sales were: 50 bbls Michigan apples at 2c, 22 bbls at 2¼.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 16, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

On and after March 9th, the price of our strictly pure white lead in Oil will be as follows:

In 25, 50, 100, 200 and 500 lb. kegs at ..... 10¾c per lb
12½ lb. kegs ..... 11 c
25 lb tin pails, 100 lb cases 11½c
12½ lb. tin pails, 100 lb cases ..... 11 c

Drayage will be charged on all shipments at the rate of 60 cents per ton, and no delivery at less than thirty cents.

Prices subject to change without notice.

Acac., sorts ₱	20a 30 lb	Oil, Anise	$2.50a2.70 lb
2d select	35a 40 lb	Bergam	5.00a5.50 lb
1st select	40a 50 lb	Cassia	2.00a2.20 lb
Acid, Citric	1.05a1.12 lb	Castor	13 a17 lb
Oxalic	17a 20 lb	Lemon	4.25a4.50 lb
Tartaric	45a 50 lb	Linseed R	60a65 gal
Alcohol	2.10a2.35 gal	Linseed B	65a70 gal
Aloes, cape	16a 20 lb	Neatsfoot	90a1.35 gal
A. Barb	40a 50 lb	Olive, ...	1.75a2.00 doz
Socot		Qts	6.25a6.50 doz
Alum	3¾a 4½ lb	Pts	3.25a3.50 doz
Cumi	8a 12 lb	Orange	3.50a4.00 lb
Camp	20a 22 lb	Origanum	70a1.20 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a 22 lb	Pennyroyl	1.50a4.00 lb
Asafœtida	25a 30 lb	Peppermt	5.00a5.50 lb
Bals. Copaib	90a 95 lb	Sassafras	75a85 lb
Canada	50a 60 lb	Winterg'n	4.00a4.25 lb
Bay Rum	2.75a4.00 gal	Pot. Bi Carb	35 lb
Bis. Sub car	2.75a3.00 lb	Bi Chrom	22a24 lb
Sub nit	2.00a2.25 lb	Bromide	75a 85 lb
Blue Mass	70 lb	Chlorate	32a 40 lb
Vitriol	11a12 lb	Iodid	2.75a3.00 lb
Borax, ref'd	14a 17 lb	Quinine	2.30a2.40 oz
Brim., Roll	4a 5½ lb	Root, Gent	8 a12 lb
Flor. sulp	5a 8 lb	Gin. E. I	17 lb
Bucha	15a 25 lb	Gin. Jam	27 lb
Calomel Am	1.25 lb	Ipecac P	1.85 lb
Camphor ref	30a 34 lb	Jalap P	85 lb
Cantharoid	3a 4 lb	Rhubarb	1.00a1.50 lb
Chamo, Ger	50 lb	Pow	1.00a1.50 lb
Rom	36 lb	Sar. Rond	38 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.50 lb	Sar. Mex	28 lb
Chlorofor	1.00a1.15 lb	Senega	1.00a1.20 lb
Cincho. Pals	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	38 lb
Red	1.20a1.30 lb	Val. Eng	45 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	Ger	25 lb
Cochineal	70a 80 lb	Saffron Am	60a 80 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tar	46a 48 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Glauber	2¾a 4 lb
Dovers Pow'd	1.50a1.60 lb	Rochelle	38 lb
Ergot	2.60 lb	Soda	2¾ 3½ lb
Ether, Nitric	45c 50 lb	Sod. Carb	1½a1½ lb
Sul	70a 75 lb	Cardam	2.50 lb
Ex. Lemon	1.25a1.50 lb	Hemp	7½a 8c lb
Liqu. Cal	38a 45 lb	Mustard	8a 10 lb
Ital	25a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	25a 30 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	E. I	22a 24 lb
Glycer. Pure	20a 30 lb	Tinner	28 lb
Rowers'	65 lb	Shellac	55c 70 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
S. F.	1.10a1.25 lb	White	9a 11 lb
Iodine	4.00a4.25 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	6.00 lb	Bi Carb	4a 5 lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych. Cry	2.85a3.00 oz
Logwood	2¾a 3¾ lb	Pulv	2.30a2.75 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Load	25a 28 oz
Magnes, Cal	80a1.00 lb	Turpen. spts	45a 50 gal
Carb	30a 35 lb	Var. Coach	1.85a4.00 gal
Manna, Flo	4.30a4.50oz	Copal	1.25a2.00 gal
Morph. Sul	4.30a4.50oz	Damar	1.80a1.80 gal
Nit. Silver	60a65 oz	Japan	1.00a1.10 gal
Opium	6.60a6.80 lb	Venet. Red	2½a 4½ lb
Pow	9.20a9.40 lb	Whiting	½a 2½ lb

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876.

The Crude market was reported steady at yesterday's prices. United and Conduit certificates, $2.05; immediate shipment, $2.17½@2.20; barge oil, delivered here, $2.30. There has been a little buying off purchased by some of our refiners lately, but nothing to what there would be but for the railroad embargo. Refined firm with considerable inquiry and but little selling: Philadelphia delivery, 14¾c; on cars here, 11¾a11¾c.

Barrels firmer but unchanged; city make $1.15 bid, $1.20 asked; countries, $1.05a1.07.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
	MARCH 13.	
Clitsens O W	J. B. Tilford	500
H. N. A. Stewart	J. B. Tilford	283
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co	500
Livingston Bros	Do	150
Lockhart & F	Do	156
Total		1,268

Wool.

Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Boston write that—The sales of California wool comprise 964,000 ₱s, more than one-half the entire sales of the week, and, as remarked a week ago, holders are disposed to close up stocks of this description as fast as possible, to prepare for the new spring clip. Prices in consequence are easier, but the quality and condition of California wool varies so much that it is difficult to fix the decline. The selection, also, at the close of the season is not so desirable, and advices from San Francisco indicate that not much wool is expected in that market before April, and that prices will open higher than they are now anticipated. But how extreme prices can be looked for, in the present depressed state of the business, is not understood here. The margin through the season has been very small, and, when we consider that it is worth now about 10 per cent. to guarantee the wool, high prices for wool in the interior is out of the question.

Flour and Wheat.

The February number of the *Miller*, published in London, Eng., has a rather exhaustive review of the situation in flour and wheat. The publication is issued in the interest of the milling fraternity, and it is not surprising that a bearish tone pervades the article; but Messrs. John P. Kelser and Theo. Zeigler, in its statements, and logic in its argument, notwithstanding. It indicates that a month ago there were not less than 2,000,000 quarters, or 16,000,000 bushels of wheat stocks to be absorbed by consumers before there was a chance of a rise in values. The weekly imports, however, large, and the neck of winter had been broken, and the Southern and Northern European ports reopened before the quantity of grain on passage had been reduced, but it was important to remember that the actual price of wheat was so low that it could not reasonably be expected to be much lower. That fact should have stimulated trade, if reason ruled the markets, but the "critter" could not find any one willing to believe it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 15, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 Chicago spring 99¾c seller March; $1,00¾ seller April; $1,04¾ seller May. No. 3 $1,00 rejected 74a74¾c. Corn steady at 43¾a43¾c spot; strictly fresh 43¾c spot; 43¾c bid seller April; 46 1-2c seller May; rejected 36 1-2a37c. Oats: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 32 1-2c seller May.

PROVISIONS—Lard quiet but steady at $13,20 spot; $13,27 1-2 seller April; $13,45a13,47 1-2 seller May. Pork: Prime Leaf in fitches, perb 1....14

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—Cotton firm at 12¾c. Flour quiet; extra $3,75a4; fancy $6,50a7. Grain: nothing doing. Pork $23,75. Bulk meats 8¾, 12a12¾c. Bacon 9¾, 13¾a13 5-8c. Sugar cured hams 14¼c. Lard 14¼a15¾c. Whisky: demand fair and firm at $1,05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 15.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady; No 2 white Wabbash $1,40; extra white Michigan $1,38; No 2 amber $1,04½; rejected red 86c. Corn quiet and firm; high mixed 50¼c; seller May 50½c; seller June 51c; no grade 45c. Oats dull and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Cotton and flour firm and unchanged. Corn firmer; 40½c. Wheat quiet; $1,48. Oats firm; 32½c. Barley firm; $1,10a1,25. Rye quiet and steady; 63a64c. Provisions firm and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—Cotton firm; 12¼a 12½c; sales 3,700; receipts 1,400; shipments 2,800. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn steady; 52a55c. Oats quiet; 48a50c. Lard dull; 12¾a14½c. Bulk meats steady; 9a9¾ a12½a12¾c. Bacon steady; 9a9¾ a12½a12¾c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 15.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,39; No. 2 white Michigan $1,45. Corn dull at 63a64c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 98c.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 15.—Wheat neglected. Corn scarce; new held at 53c on track, with 52c bid. Oats, rye and barley inactive; quotations nominally unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 15.—Petroleum firm; S. W. 110 test 11½c; P. W. 150 test 12 1-8c; Michigan test 14c, car lots.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, March 15.—Spirits turpentine nominal; 33c bid.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Beeves: fresh offerings; 1,600 against 2,270 same day last week; quality fair generally; market slow and 25@50c lower; top sales 6½c; bulk of sales common to very good steers 5¾a11½c; a few prime 11¾a12c; no extra or fancy bullocks on sale. Sheep: receipts yesterday and today were 2,740, against 4,070 same time last week; sellers holding for an advance of ½c; not much doing. The few sales were 6¾a 8c; including car load Ohio sheep 112 lbs sc; 1 car 101 lbs. $7,10 per 100 lbs; 1 car 82 lbs. 6½c; 2 cars 116 lbs. $7,70 per 100 lbs; 2 cars Michigan 93 lbs. 6¼c; and 1 car Illinois 100 lbs. 7c. Swine: receipts in two days 6,660, against 6,740 same time last week; two car loads light Ohio hogs alive 8¾c.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Cattle: receipts 4,000 head; market active, steady and a shade higher; sales range at $3a5,50; fair to good sold at $4,35a4,90; choice $5,37½a 5,50; shipments 2,300 head. Hogs: receipts 8,000 head; demand active for light bacon at $8a8,10; others lower; prices good; medium, mixed and shipping grades $8a8,25; Philadelphias $9a9,75; shipments 4,700 head. Sheep: receipts 1,300 head; market active and steady.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Cattle: market more active; prices a shade higher; very best 6¼a6¾c; first quality 5¾a6¼c; medium or good fair quality 4¾a5¾c; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows 3¾a4¾c; most sales 4¾a5¾c. Sheep: receipts 1,200 head. Hogs: in fair demand and unchanged; rates range 10¼a11¾c; receipts 4,173. Sheep moderately active and unchanged; rates range 4¾a7c; receipts 1,696.

BUFFALO, March 15.—Cattle: receipts 42; total week 6,712; market dull; all best stock unsold are shiped east. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,000; total for week 9,600; market dull; only a few lots on sale; demand light; sales 700, prices at the opening quotations of the week. Hogs: receipts 2,400; total for week 7,600; no market to-day.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Hogs firm; shipping $7,35a7,90; packing $7,75a8,25; butchers $8,30a8,60. Cattle: but very little doing and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Hogs steady; common to good light $7,50a8,30; medium heavy $8,25a8,50, a few butchers at $8,60a 8,80.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—Hogs: receipts 350 head; steady at $7,50a7,75.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Cotton dull; 12¾ a13 1-16c; futures closed firm; March 13 1-16 a13 3-32c; April 13 9-16c; May 13½c; June 13¾a13 25 32c; July 13 31-32a14c; August 14 3-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Cotton: demand good; sales 8,000 bales; operations restricted by brokers being unable to obtain concessions on desirable kinds; better qualities of lower grades are in better request, and prices unchanged; receipts 6,331 bales, gross 6,378 bales; shipments coast 346, stock 303,916.

Wool.

BOSTON, March 15.—Wool: no material change in the market; some inquiry for fine fleeces, but sales have been only moderate; prices range 45@47½c for extra and double extra fleeces; 47@50c for medium and No. 1, and 51@52c for treble extra. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 41@43c. Pulled wools are quiet and prices rule low and unsettled; factory; superfine and extra chiefly 37@43c; very good superfines can now be bought at 40@43c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The package trade in domestic goods continued quiet, but jobbing branches were more active. Cotton goods were in moderate demand and fairly steady in first hands. Cheviots are rather quiet. Shirting prints are in good demand, but fancies are quiet. Ginghams are in steady request. Woolen goods are quiet. Foreign goods are in fair demand.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 17 M.

PITTSBURGH, March 15, 1876.

Stations.	low water — ft.	in.	Above Chge ft.	in.	Dir'n of Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	29	10	−2	1	E	Thr'tg.
Cincinnati, Ohio	28	4	−5	E		Cloudy
Davenport, Iowa	8	5	+1	E		Lt. rain.
Dubuque, Iowa	11	2	+6	NE		Sleet.
Keokuk, Iowa	11	2	+4	SE		Lt. rain.
Leavenworth, Ks	8	7	+1	S		Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky	10	7	+1	SE		Lt. rain.
Memphis, Tenn	20	6	+3	SE		Thr'tg.
Nashville, Tenn	9	8	−2	SE		Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa	9	2	−9	SE		Cloudy.
Shreveport, La	16		−8	SE		Lt. rain.
St. Louis, Mo	15	6		SE		Lt. rain.
Vicksburg, Miss	29	11	−3	SE		Cloudy.

JOHN KABERNAGLE, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was about 9 feet and falling. Cloudy and warmer, with indications favorable for rain.

THE E. H. Durfee, Capt. Marratta, is announced to depart for the Upper Missouri on the 23d inst.

THE Arlington was to have left Cincinnati for this port yesterday. As will be seen by card, she will load for St. Louis again.

THE Fannie Tatum has withdrawn from the Red river trade, and is now laid up at New Orleans, awaiting developments.

THE Ironsides barges, for St. Louis, and Iron Mountain barges for New Orleans, are filling up steadily; and will leave as advertised.

MR. J. Q. O. FAHN, an old and well-known steamboat clerk, was in town yesterday; he will leave for the Upper Missouri before long, to go on the steamer Carroll.

CAPT. T. S. CALHOON, who spent several weeks visiting his friends and relatives here and in Beaver county, left for St. Louis on Monday, to again assume command of the Glenco.

THE following tows of coal from Pittsburgh passed Cincinnati on Monday: N. J. Bigley, Boaz,

Thursday

DAILY GAZETTE: WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1876.

HOME NEWS.

If subscribers f THE GAZETTE should not eceive their paper not later than 7 o'clock. If they do not the fault is with the carrier, and it will be remedied by notifying this office.

The probabilities for to-day are rain and severe local storms, with variable winds, falling, followed by rising barometer, stationary or falling temperature.

Justice of the Peace Commissions.

The following Justice of the Peace Commissions were filed in Recorder Gray's office yesterday: S. U. Bell, Harrison township; W. D. Houghton, Verona borough; R. C. Catherwood, West Deer township; Lewis Haney, Second ward, McKeesport; Charles Becker, Reserve township; J. McCready, Mansfield; Thomas P. Austin, Richland township; James Maharra, Jefferson township; R. D. Jones, Third ward, McKeesport; H. Handel, Snowden township.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Robin Gray's Wife" will be substituted this evening for "Tempted," and we trust that it will prove tempting enough to attract larger audiences. Miss Eldridge will enact the part of *Jennie Gray.*

The bright and blooming Lotta is announced for next Monday night.

Library Hall.

Dupree & Benedict's minstrel troupe, one of the most popular organizations of its kind that pay periodical visits to this city, open at Library Hall to-night. The company embraces twenty-eight professors of the burnt-cork art, and a first-class entertainment can be relied upon. Reserved seats are for sale at Hale's.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

"Robert Emmet," the historical tragedy written by Mrs. M. M. Warde, which was produced at Library Hall some months ago, will be brought out again to-morrow evening, at the Fifth Avenue Theater, in honor of St. Patrick's day. Miss Kate Langdon, of Philadelphia, will sustain the *role of Sarah Curran.* The part of *Robert Emmet* falls again to Mr. Wm. B. McCaffrey. The play will be supplemented by a recitation by Mr. F. J. Totten, and a one-act farce entitled "The Limerick Boy."

Trimble's Varieties.

The programme at this theater will be changed this evening, and all the members of the company will appear in new pieces specially adapted to a display of their peculiar talents. The performance leaves nothing to be asked for.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Allegheny Street Committee meets this evening.

····The Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church convened yesterday at Canton, Ohio.

····The societies that are to engage in the parade on St. Patrick's day are drilling nightly.

····Mr. Alex. Claney who resides on Popular street, Allegheny, had one of his thumbs sawed off yesterday.

····The store of L. T. McGrath & Co., on Carson street, South Side, was robbed on Tuesday night of a quantity of groceries.

····Information, for selling liquor to minors, was held in $1,500 bail yesterday for trial, by Mayor Phillips of Allegheny.

····We are indebted to Mrs. Thomas McFadden, Jr., for a copy of the eighth annual report of the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

····A little daughter of Mr. Duncan, one of the conductors on the Troy Hill line of cars, fell from a chair yesterday at her home on Madison avenue, Allegheny, and fractured one of her hands.

····An unsuccessful attempt was made last night by several City Hall officials to induce John McKee to take a Turkish bath. John didn't see it. When he does bathe he prefers the old fashioned sort.

····James King and Samuel Rathburn were brought to the city yesterday by U. S. Deputy Marshal Perkins, charged with passing counterfeit money in Erie. They will have a hearing on the 29th inst.

····"Harper's Magazine" for April is promptly on hand full of the usual good things for which the magazine is famous, and may one of which be found in more than the price of the magazine. For sale at Gildenfenny & Co.'s

····'Squire Rorah, of the Thirty-first ward, tried to commit suicide on Tuesday night. At his request he was locked up in the station house, where he remained until friends took him home and placed a guard over him.

····Nick Holley, one of the parties alleged to have been engaged in the recent arson at Steel & Harnell's store, in Brownsville, was arrested in this city yesterday by officer Miller. He will be taken to Brownsville on the boat this morning.

····The Pittsburgh Commandery of Knights Templars have issued the following circulars for the ensuing year: E. Com. Charles W. Batchelor; Generalissimo, Wm. Meriteth; Capt. Gen., James H. Stewart; Treasurer, George Glass; Recorder, John D. Biggert.

····Thomas Martin, a vagrant spoon thief, was yesterday given, by Deputy Mayor Hoerr, a sixty day appointment at Claremont. It is said that Ben. Butler will object to his confirmation on the ground that he has plagiarized other people silver ware.

····Two men named Sacket and Gopper who have been in jail some time on a charge of breaking into a post office at Report, had two other commitments lodged against them yesterday. They are for arson and larceny, and come from Westmoreland county.

····Jones Bowman and Wm. Reynolds are two rival bill posters. William, for some cause or other, attacked Joseph, choked him, and threatened to annihilate him, and now Billy languishes in jail on a commitment issued by Alderman Burke to answer a charge of assault and battery and surety of the peace.

····The Printing Committee met last night but transacted no business, save the approval of a number of bills. One of the proprietors of the English official paper appeared before the committee and made a proposition to set solid, and without a particle of slugging, the printing, including ordinances and viewers' reports. The matter was taken into consideration.

····At twenty minutes past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the party of Alleghenians noticed in yesterday's issue left for the Black Hills gold fields. Several hundred persons gathered at the depot to see them off. They met a party of nine men from Kittanning on the train who were also on their way to the Black Hills. It is reported that another party will leave in a few weeks.

····At the meeting of the Board of Revision, yesterday, returns from the Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards were considered. The only large reduction made was in the return of the heirs of Wm. Simpson, in the Fourteenth ward. The assessment was set down at $23,976, and on account of the property lying on a hill side, and "sliding" considerably, a reduction to $11,100 was made.

····Yesterday afternoon Alice Gordon, a colored woman, was found secreted under a bed in the residence of John Frazier, on Sheffield street, Allegheny. Deputy Sheriffs Stubbs and Tyler arrested her and lodged her in the Allegheny lock-up. At the hearing she stated that she had no home or place to stay, and as Mr. Frazier declined to prosecute her, she was sent to the Work House for six months.

····The players of the Xantha base ball club have been assigned as follows: Frank Curry, catcher; James Blackmore, pitcher; George Hess, 1st base; William Graham, 2d base; Charles Jackson, 3d base; John Guise, short stop; Samuel McSherry, center field; Moore Phillips, right field, and Daniel Zollar left field. Samuel Faulkner is treasurer and Wm. Drane Secretary. The Directors are Thos. McNally, Joseph Briggs, James Scott, Paul Bowers and Fred. Lingenfelter. The style of uniform adopted is gray caps, white stockings and belt of green. The first game will be played with the new Allegheny club about the 15th of April, on the grounds of the latter, at Union Park.

The Temperance and Benevolent Irish societies are going to parade to-morrow, independent of the Hibernians who, the former think, have been carrying matters with too high a hand. M. J. Sullivan has been elected Chief Marshal, and in their programme they say "This Grand Division will consist of Irish Catholic Benevolent and Temperance Societies, and no other; division will be allowed to go between them; but in order to show the public that we extend the hand of friendship to our fellow Catholics of other nationalities, we hereby invite them to take the position of honor (in front of our division), the place where invited guests should always be." The route of the procession will be the same as that adopted by the Hibernians.

····A telegram was received at the Union Depot on Tuesday, asking the depot police to be on hand on the arrival of an evening train. The day policeman there not knowing what was required of him, and fearing he would not be able to manage the case alone, asked the assistance of a corner-man on Liberty street. The patrolman told a Lieutenant, the Lieutenant got the assistance of another Lieutenant and seven patrolmen, and the nine, reinforced by the depot policeman, gallantly ranged themselves upon the platform, ready to make a charge upon the train when it arrived. When the train came in the attack was sounded, the colors flung to the breeze, and a valorous rush made upon the enemy. It was then discovered that the railroad authorities detained one man taken into custody. He proved to be a brother of one of the lieutenants, and was charged with picking a passenger's pocket. As the passenger was compelled to go on, and refused to make an information, the accused was only put off the train and allowed to depart.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

Bassford.

Wine, Ale and Beer Glasses,

in great variety, at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Hiram Smith, bankrupt, Greene county. Argument on motion to sell real estate, continued to the 29th inst.

Louder & Steeley, bankrupts, Blair county. Certain real estate ordered to be sold.

J. W. Porter, bankrupt, city. Register's report presented and confirmed *nisi.*

Jacob Shirk, Venango county, bankrupt. Petition for discharge presented and the usual order made.

John A. Carothers, bankrupt, this city. Register's report, distributing certain funds confirmed *nisi.*

Chas. Terheyden, debtor, city. Exceptions to the confirmation of composition proceedings, argued and decision reserved.

Zug & Co., bankrupts, this city. Order made for a meeting of creditors before Register Harper on the 7th prox.

Thos. N. Miller, bankrupt, this city. Order made for a creditors meeting on the 13th prox.

Geo. O. Moody, of Venango county, and Geo. W. Elder of the same, filed petitions in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Rogers.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)

James Boyle was found guilty of a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Nelson H. Boyd was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Matthias Kratt.

Kate Fried pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

John McEachren was convicted of larceny, charged by John Moessner. The jury recommended him to the extreme mercy of the Court, but the Judge recalled the fact that the prisoner had already been in the Penitentiary for burglary committed in the East End, and that he had attacked the Warden while in jail. He was sorry that he couldn't send him five years to the Penitentiary. He sentenced him three years to that institution.

Mary Stapleton was convicted on two charges for fornication.

Abbe Flanagan and Sarah McKenna, *alias* Sarah Green, were found guilty of keeping a bawdy house, selling liquor on Sunday, and assault and battery. They were sentenced three years to the Penitentiary.

Joseph Brown was also convicted of keeping a bawdy house jointly with Mrs. Abbe Flanagan and selling liquor on Sunday. He was originally charged with the offense before the Alderman, who sent the case to Court, but the case against him was dismissed. By some inadvertance the grand jury returned a true bill against him for the charge, although he was only a witness, it being proved that he was only employed by Mrs. Flanagan as bar-keeper. When the verdict against him was announced, his counsel called the attention of Judge Kirkpatrick to the mistake, and said that he (the counsel) might as well have been found guilty of the charge. The Judge, however, did not agree with the lawyer, and said that he was glad the mistake had been made, and regretted that some of the other "witnesses" had not been convicted. A motion for a new trial in Brown's case was entertained by the Court, however.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.	
A. Lincoln et al.,	Harry Graham,
H. Bermington,	Chas. Henry,
M. Mullen,	Harry Monroe et al.,
Jno Dunlap,	Ferd. Trap et al.,
H. Freese,	Marg. Smith,
Jacob Cassel,	Jno. Shaughnesy,
W. Britton,	Minerva Black, 2,
Micheal Slatterly,	Mary Black,
H Barnhardt,	Christ. Gallagher,
Jas. Boyle,	Jas. Conner,
Fred. Hilde et al.,	Fred. Hilde,
Isaac Elisberg,	Geo. Dongan,
Mason Edwards,	Mary Ann Wilson 2.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

Sands & Reinaman vs. W. S. Jackson; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $348.40.

Philip Loveridge vs. D. W. C. Bidwell and Sarah Long; previously reported. Jury out.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. Joseph Weaver. A. S. Floyd, Esq., appointed auditor.

Jennie E. McFadden vs. Samuel Chamberlain. Motion for a new trial.

Johnson vs. McKillip et al. Same record.

Marx et ux. vs. Bernstein and John H. Hare; (two cases). Motions for new trials.

Samuel H. Hodie vs. R. C. Howard. Verdict for plaintiff for $175.20.

McElroy & Dickson for use of Jas. Dickson, executor, vs. D. Swope; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiffs for $208.82.

Trial List for To-Day.

Irwin's executors vs. City of Pittsburgh.

Potter et al. vs. Foster et al.

Herman et ux. vs. Ehlers.

Duncan, President, vs. Wharton.

Saltsman & Co. vs. Casey.

Dunn et ux. vs. Neal et al.

Murphy vs. Reed.

Horner & Son vs. O'Neal.

Fox, by next friend vs. French.

Hershberg vs. Wilkins.

Reiter vs. Hammill.

Wiggans et al. vs. Reinaman.

Pittsburgh Peoples Insurance Co. vs. Barnes.

The S. P. Planing Mill Co. vs. Randall.

Jack vs. Williams.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

Barr and wife for use vs. A.K. Barr, with notice to *terre tenant.* It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a minor without a guardian, B. F. Kentudy, Esq., is appointed guardian *ad litem.*

Mary F. Haffey vs. Wm. Cruikshanks. In trial.

M. Levy vs. Edward Shore and John Herbst. Verdict for defendant.

Michael Shields et ux., vs. John Hughes. On trial.

Leonora Herbst vs. Robert Hodgson and James Sharpe; previously reported. Verdict for defendant with $2 damages and costs, subject to a question of law reserved, and if a decision favorable to plaintiff is made then the verdict to be for her with $1 damages and costs. The amount of rent due plaintiff found to be $434.89.

Trial List for To-day.

Bonnett et ux. vs. Sidell.

Faas et al. vs. Wilson.

Clements vs. Boyd.

Counell vs. Blue.

Chilling vs. Doran et al.

Shephard, for use, vs. The Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Company.

Sampson vs. Finley & Co.

Murray et ux. vs. Stack et al.

Gerwiller vs. Reed et al.

Wessel vs. Holstein.

McManus vs. Coyle.

The city of Allegheny vs. McCreery.

French vs. Skelding.

Hill, assignee, vs. Cooley et al.

Hahn & Raab vs. Crown.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Charles Ward was appointed guardian of Clara A. Guthrie.

Estate of James McDowell, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi.*

Estate of Christian Rott, deceased. Same record.

Estate of Wm. Devine, deceased. Leave granted executor to mortgage estate for the payment of debts.

Estate of John Stevenson, deceased. Exceptions to guardian's report withdrawn and report confirmed absolutely.

Court Brevities.

THE testimony in the Britton crooked whisky case was all in yesterday. The arguments will be finished to-day.

No decision in the "Two Orphans" case will be arrived at before Saturday. The impression prevails that it will be unfavorable to McKee Rankin.

PRISONERS in jail awaiting trial before Judge Kirkpatrick are quaking in their shoes. His Honor has no sympathy whatever with crime, and imposes sentences of such severity as to make him a terror to evil doers.

JONES BROS., tailors, commenced suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday against the Pittsburgh Zouaves to recover $252.90, with interest from May 29th, 1870, that amount being alleged as still due on the Zouaves' uniforms.

SUITS in ejectment were commenced in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday by G. Lehman et ux. against Henry Omsiaer, Sr., and Henry Omsiaer, Jr., to recover one acre, six lots on Silver Avenue, Eighth ward, Allegheny, and to recover two lots and part of another on the same street, same ward, Allegheny.

JOHN MCEACHREN, convicted of larceny, yesterday, was sentenced to the extreme mercy of the Court. Instead of observing the recommendation, Judge Kirkpatrick sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary for three years, and stated that he regretted the law would not allow him to make it six. McEachran was formerly in the penitentiary for burglary, and while there attacked the Warden. The Judge also reprimanded the jury for making such a recommendation.

THE case of Philip Loveridge vs. D. W. C. Bidwell and Sarah Long, an action for damages for alleged false arrest, was concluded yesterday, the jury being out. Loveridge, it will be remembered, was a conductor on the Pittsburgh & Oakland Passenger Railway, and was accused of using a bogus punch "in the presence of the passenjare," who was Sarah Long, a detective. He was arrested, but the evidence against him being insufficient for the Grand Jury to return a true bill, the charge was ignored. During the trial for damages, which has occupied several days, it was pretty well established that no bogus punch was used.

Spring and Renovation.

With the return of spring comes the rejuvenating process in the household, and the carpets and oil cloths which have done service must be replaced by something gayer and fresher. This is right. And what housewife can even think of carpets without associating therewith the unsurpassed carpet establishment of Messrs O. McClintock & Co., No. 33 Fifth avenue, who have for years been so successfully in catering to the tastes of those who preside over the carpet embellishments of a cozy and beauteous home. They are still, as will be seen by card on fourth page, prepared to furnish the newest styles in carpets and oil cloths at rates so reasonable as to gratify the purse as the patterns must please the eye.

THE TWO BISHOPS.

Their Consecration and Installation on Sunday—Programme of the Ceremonies.

The formal partition of the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, the consecration of Bishop Tuigg at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the installation of Bishop Domenec, at half-past seven P. M., in St. Peter's Church, Allegheny, take place on Sunday next. At the consecration Solemn Pontifical Mass will be celebrated by his Grace, Most Rev. James Frederick Wood, D. D., Archbishop of the Diocese and Metropolitan of the province of Philadelphia. The Assistant Priest will be the Rev. E. F. Garland, pastor of St. Patrick's, Pittsburgh; Deacons of Honor, Rev. J. Walsh, of St. Mary's, Hollidaysburg, and Rev. W. Pollard, of St. John's, Pittsburgh, (South Side); Deacon of Mass, Rev. R. Phelan, of St. Peter's pro-Cathedral, Allegheny; Sub Deacon of the Mass, Rev. J. Holland, of St. Agnes, Soho; First Master of Ceremonies, Rev. Ferd. Kittell, Professor at St. Michael's Seminary. The students from the latter institution will fill the various offices of the Mass, while the Cathedral Altar boys will attend the prelates not directly engaged in the ceremonies. The Assisting Consecrating Prelates will be the Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, D. D., late Bishop of Pittsburgh, and Rt. Rev. T. Mullen, D. D., Bishop of Erie, Pa. The following prelates have also signified their intention of being present on the grand occasion: Rt. Rev. Wm. O'Hara, D. D., Bishop of Scranton, Pa.; Rt. Rev. J. F. Shanahan, D. D., of Harrisburg, Pa.; Rt. Rev. J. F. Kain, D. D., Bishop of Wheeling, W. Va.; Rt. Rev. T. A. Becker, D. D., Bishop of Wilmington, Del.; Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, N. Y.; Rt. Rev. J. Gibbons, Bishop of Richmond, Va.; and Rt. Rev. John Quinlan, Bishop of Mobile, Ala., together with the Very Rev. Administrator of the diocese of Cleveland, Ohio, Very Rev. Father Boff. It is deemed likely that Rt. Rev. S. H. Rosecrans, Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, and other prelates may be in attendance. In addition to the Reverend clergy of the twin dioceses of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, very many of the clergymen from all the surrounding cities, from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville and Wheeling will attend, and it is estimated that the entire body of the clergy will number over two hundred.

Arrangements are in progress for the embellishment of the sanctuary and grand altar, and with the brilliant array of dignitaries and the grandeur of the ceremonies, the scene will be one of unusual impressiveness. Prof. H. W. Nichols will be assisted in the musical service in addition to the regular Cathedral choir, by a choir of volunteers, comprising the best vocalists of the two cities. Dachauer's "Mass in Emino," Milliard's "Veni Creator," and Lambilotte's "Lauda Sion" and the Offertory will form part of the programme. Before and after the Solemn Pontifical Mass, the St. Cecilia Silver Cornet Band will execute appropriate gems. It is known that a very large delegation from Altoona and other mountain cities have secured special trains, which will arrive in the city on Sunday morning. Dr. George H. Keyser, on behalf of the laity of the new Pittsburgh Diocese, will present the address of welcome to Dr. Tuigg, and after the partition, dividing the Diocese of Pittsburgh will be read during the Mass of Consecration by Very Rev. J. Hickey, who will also read at the appropriate time, on Sunday afternoon, the Apostolic Commission severally elevating Dr. Tuigg to the Episcopal See of Pittsburgh, and transferring Rev. Domenec to the See of Allegheny. These documents are in Latin, in which language they will be recited. Rev. Dr. Shanahan will preach the consecration sermon. Tickets of admission will be issued, the price of which have been placed at one dollar each.

At the installation the ceremony, in brief, may be said to consist of the following parts: Reception at the Central Door of the church; triumphal procession to the Sanctuary, where the Papal Bulls will be read, and the installation on the temporary throne. Archbishop Wood will, on this occasion, also be the celebrant, and the consecrant prelates will be Rt. Rev. Bishops Mullen and O'Hara. It is almost certain that all the dignitaries and clergymen present at the consecration will take part in this ceremony. Solemn Pontifical Vespers will probably be sung, though owing to the extreme length of the service, they may be dispensed with; at all events the ceremonies will conclude with the benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament. Dr. Domenec will deliver his Salutatory after the Installation. An admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged.—*Catholic Journal.*

PERSONAL.

***Bishop Tuigg and several prominent Catholic clergymen arrived in the city last night.

***Judge Kirkpatrick is receiving many commendations for the manner in which he is administering severe justice to criminals.

***Mr. Pierce, Jr., one of the officials of the P. & N. R. R., which has been represented to be in a failing condition, says that the managers are determined to carry it through.

***Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Smith, of Allegheny, celebrated their golden wedding on Tuesday. They were married March 14, 1826, in this city, by Rev. Francis Herron, then pastor of the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Smith is eighty-one years of age, and was a soldier of the war of 1812.

***Joseph Horne, Judge White and P. H. Lanman, of this city, are candidates before the lay Conference connected with the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, for election as delegates to the General Conference which meets quadrennially, and the next session of which will be held at Baltimore in May. Two delegates-at-large are to be chosen, and there are quite a number of candidates from other parts of the Conference.

Thos. F. Stewart's Regular Friday Evening Stock Auction.

The following Stocks will be sold this evening, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at salesrooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

13 shares of First National Bank of Pittsburgh.
25 shares Iron City National Bank.
6 shares Iron City National Bank.
25 shares Allegheny National Bank.
20 shares Fourth National Bank.
5 shares Union National Bank.
7 shares Exchange National Bank.
10 shares German National Bank, Pittsburgh.
30 shares Iron and Glass Bank.
18 shares National Bank of Commerce.
25 shares Armenia Insurance Company.
13 shares Ewalt Street Bridge.
7½ shares Diamond National Bank.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Many Genuine Bargains Still Left.

A magnificent Decker & Barnes Piano $800, used nearly two years, will be sold for $400; also $600 Bradford & Co., used but one year, at less than half price. Other styles, many nearly new, at prices ranging from $50 to $200. In Organs the prices are positively at a sacrifice, ranging from $25 to $150, while all new goods, including our stock of the matchless Decker Bros. Pianos and Estey Cottage Organs we only ask about cost for them rather than more than twice. As this is the only opportunity you will ever have to get one of these instruments at such low figures, we feel sure those who are wise will not miss the chance to buy one instrument at a price such as you can only get when buying them by the 500 or 1,000. If it don't suit purchasers to pay cash we can arrange terms to suit all responsible parties. Call early at

S. HAMILTON'S,
No. 77 Fifth avenue.

See announcement of removal at the door.

Storekeepers, Bakers and Families.

Attention is called to the card in another column of the old, reliable and reputable flour house of Messrs. S. Lindsay, Jr., & Co., of No. 157 Liberty street. This is no mushroom establishment, but one which has built up on strictly honest and honorable in all their dealings, and as giving entire satisfaction in goods and prices. They handle good flours, and make a specialty of a new brand called the "New Process Flour," which they guarntee to be superior to any other in the market. Their motto, excellence in goods, honest attention to all orders and moderate prices, challenge the attention of buyers. So give them a call.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste, or hearing, eyes watery or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the left side of the forehead, you may rest assured that you have the Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive, or less understood by physicians. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect Specific for Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," or Catarrhal Headache.

We Are Now Selling

Our large and elegant stock of German Student, Fancy Parlor, Dining Room and Hall Lamps, chandeliers of all styles, brackets and side lights, lanterns of all descriptions at cost. We make the fittings for parties who are dissatisfied with exorbitant gas bills, and put lamps for burning oil in place of gas. This is an excellent opportunity to purchase cheap. Call and see us.

E. D. WEYBURN & Co.
90 Smithfield street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bassford.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Wisconsin at New York, steamer Victoria at Moville, steamer P. Carland at Antwerp, steamer Lafayette at Plymouth, steamer England at Queenstown.

Hotel Proprietors

who are about fitting up their tables and bars with glassware, will find the best stock in the city at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street.

Finest Light in the Two Cities.

[BASSFORD, 10½ Sixth street.

Fine French and Bohemian Cut, Engraved and Decorated

Goblets, Champagne and Wine Glasses, at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street

THE WATER WORKS INQUIRY.

Engineer Lowry Squelched by Judge Mellon—The Abandonment of Brilliant Hill Reservoir Condemned—The Original Contractor Charges that the City was Outrageously Overcharged for the Work on the Reservoir.

A sharp collision between Judge Mellon and Mr. Lowry enlivened the proceedings of the Legislative Committee yesterday morning. The Committee met at 10 o'clock, with Chairman Carson and Messrs. Miner, O'Neill, Wimmer, Swan and Graff present. There was a small attendance of citizens.

Before a witness was called, Judge Mellon said in order to preserve the regularity of the proceedings he desired to raise a point as to the cross-examination of witnesses. He had no objection to the proper party cross-examining the witnesses, but he did object to parties who thought their toes were being tramped upon, cross-examining. He then defined the object of the investigation. Four and a half millions had been expended on a water works which should have been built for two millions, and which, when completed,

WILL BE A BIG ABORTION.

Five million dollars had been expended for improvements on avenues, where the same were not needed at all. To inquire into the alleged squandering of this money the Committee had been appointed, and the Committee had proceeded to that point where it would be necessary to trample on some one's toes, and it must be done without the propounding of inconsequential and irrelevant questions. The investigation will be interminable if this is allowed. The people desired that the city government should be required to do the cross-examining, and he asked the Committee to so rule. After the Committee is through with its witnesses, experts and officials feeling themselves aggrieved can be placed on the stand. The Committee do not wish to exclude any testimony.

Mr. Lowry—I would like to ask by what authority Judge Mellon is here?

Judge Mellon—I am here by the courtesy of the Committee.

Mr. Lowry—Then I have the same right.

Judge Mellon—You have no more right here than any other citizen.

Mr. Lowry—Then as a citizen I have as much right here as you, and if the committee desire to deny that right, I am not caring. Judge Mellon has oppressed more poor people, and has now in his pocket more mortgages—

Judge Mellon (excitedly)—This is the kind of trashy fellows who come here to insult citizens and your committee. These city officials who have been before you have all insulted you.

Mr. Lowry—I do not wish to thrust myself on the committee. If they wish me to cross-examine I will do so, and if not I do not care.

Judge Mellon—I have not the charges that meet us. If I do hold mortgages, they belong to me.

LOWRY SQUELCHED.

Chairman Carson—The committee will now take a recess, in order to settle the question raised by Judge Mellon as to the method of cross-examination. After an absence of five minutes the committee returned, and the chairman announced that the committee unanimously resolved that the city should have two counsel to cross-examine the witnesses, and that Mr. Lowry should be called to the stand.

Mr. Lowry—I thank you for the privilege, and desire to say that these gentlemen, Messrs. Robb & Mellon, are trying to conceal the facts in this matter. They have both had interviews with me, and are trying to hide the truth.

Judge Mellon—That assertion is simply a falsehood.

Mr. Lowry—It is true; I was in your office for a long time, and was given ten questions which you asked me to answer for Mr. Howard, the reservoir contractor.

Judge Mellon—That was three or four years ago.

Mr. Robb—Do you say, Mr. Lowry, that I had taken you in my confidence?

Mr. Lowry—Yes, Mr. Robb, I stood with you for one hour on Sunday morning and talked on this subject, and told you of some of the "rottenness" of the new works jobs.

Mr. Robb—I never knew Mr. Lowry until last week. On Sunday morning I was "hounded" by this man Lowry, and finally went to the office of the fraudulent engines and engineers who had been endeavoring to injure Lowry and his engines, I tried to get away from Lowry as a "walking pestilence," but he followed me up, and I could not get rid of him.

Mr. Lowry and his assistant, Mr. Schenculer, hereupon left the room.

MR. ROBB'S LOWRY'S OPINION.

Mr. Morley being called to the stand resumed his testimony. He made an estimate of the cost of pumping the water to the different reservoirs, and submitted the result to the committee.

Judge Mellon—This report will be offered in evidence, if unclaimed.

Mr. Morley then offered the improvements on the South Side works, and on the authority of Mr. Semple, the Superintendent, said the cost of the same would not exceed $12,000; this was for machinery to pump water to a higher elevation than Lowry's Hill, and for laying pipes. The total cost would not be over $60,000; the city works have nineteen times the power required to lift water to Mt. Mermon's high basin; pumping water and taking away the engines at present in use; they will likely be sold for $30,000. Mr. Morley submitted a map showing the location of the reservoir, and stated that after expending $279,000 on the reservoir Brilliant Hill had been condemned by Lowry. The outside of the wall looks well, but the inside is filled with rubble stone, and the wall is a shell. According to Mr. Lowry's memorial there was 29,500 perches of masonry, but the witness swore his belief was that there was no more than 12,500 perches of masonry. The masonry was paid for at the rate of $20 per perch, and if his calculation was correct there had been paid for 16,500 perches of masonry that had never been furnished. Stone could have been taken from white rock and laid at Negley's run, at $5 per perch, but instead of doing that Mr. Lowry paid $20 per perch for his stone, and in this way a loss of over $97,000 entailed upon the city. Had the work been let by contract, and not more than double what they would have if they had been erected by a contract with a responsible contractor, and in the latter case the work would have been done in a better way. In one of his memorials Mr. Lowry says that $20,715 had been spent for grading the foundations, in excavating, and in another he adds $8,000, making $28,715 for excavation and grading. All that this Mr. Lowry excavated was 23,000 yards, which would cost, at 40 cents per yard, the price charged, $9,200, and Lowry added 100 per cent to the price so as to relieve himself from the onus of the unprecedented blunder. The witness said he could not understand why Lowry said he excavated would make a hill half a mile in length, a rod wide and fifty-nine feet high.

WHAT DOUGLASS LOST.

Mr. John Douglass, the original foundation contractor, swore that if he had been allowed to carry out his contract, he would have made a profit of $25,000. The incompetency or design of Mr. Lowry prevented capitalists from entering into partnership with the witness. Lowry did not understand the character of the work, and wooding men, therefore refused to enter upon the contract. Lowry did not know how to lay off work for the witness, and his incompetency caused him a loss of a long time on one branch of the work, and finally another engineer had to be employed to lay off this work. The witness had been forced to abandon his contracts. Mr. Lowry using policemen to force him away from the premises.

At this point Judge Mellon said he had no more witnesses on hand, and the committee adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

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OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, March 15, 1876.

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OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876.

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